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**SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA:  
A CHRONOLOGY, JANUARY - JUNE 1981**

**A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
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**February 1982**

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## PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1981, is the sixth in the semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations/multilateral groups are reported in this issue: ASEAN, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Japan, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

All information in this series of publications is derived from multiple sources available in the Library of Congress.



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GLOSSARY

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| AFP   | Agence France Presse                                       |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations                     |
| CAAC  | Civil Aviation Administration of China                     |
| CCP   | Chinese Communist Party                                    |
| CMEA  | Committee for Mutual Economic Assistance                   |
| CPI   | Congress Party of India                                    |
| CPSU  | Communist Party of the Soviet Union                        |
| DPRK  | Democratic People's Republic of Korea                      |
| FEER  | <u>Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)</u>             |
| FBIS  | Foreign Broadcast Information Service, <u>Daily Report</u> |
| FM    | Foreign Minister   |
| GBD   | Government of Bangladesh                                   |
| GOI   | Government of India  |
| GOJ   | Government of Japan  |
| JAL   | Japan Airlines   |
| JCP   | Japanese Communist Party                                   |
| JDA   | Japan Defense Agency                                       |
| JSDF  | Japan Self-Defense Forces                                  |
| JSP   | Japanese Socialist Party                                   |

|      |  |
|------|--|
| KPRC | Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Committee  |
| LDP  | Liberal Democratic Party                     |
| LNG  | liquified natural gas                        |
| LPDR | Lao People's Democratic Republic             |
| MITI | Ministry of International Trade and Industry |
| MP   | Minister of Parliament                       |
| NCNA | Xinhua [New China News Agency] (Beijing)     |
| NPC  | National People's Congress (China)           |
| PLA  | People's Liberation Army (China)             |
| PM   | Prime Minister                               |
| PRC  | People's Republic of China                   |
| PRK  | People's Republic of Kampuchea               |
| ROK  | Republic of Korea                            |
| SRV  | Socialist Republic of Vietnam                |
| SWB  | <u>Survey of World Broadcasting</u>          |
| UNGA | United Nations General Assembly              |
| USSR | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics          |
| VCP  | Vietnamese Communist Party                   |
| VNA  | Vietnam News Agency                          |
| VP   | Vice President                               |

## SIX-MONTH SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

### 1. INTRODUCTION

For China and the Soviet Union, January to June 1981 was a particularly active period in their continuing contest for influence in Asia. The situation in Kampuchea once again had the greatest potential for aggravating Sino-Soviet tensions by upsetting the existing tenuous stalemate and unleashing events that would almost certainly draw in most countries of the region.

### 2. NORTH ASIA

#### a. Japan-USSR

Japanese rhetoric toward the Soviet Union took on an increasingly militant flavor in the first 6 months of 1981 despite the noticeable easing of economic tensions between the two countries. Japanese statements reflected internal debates centering on the threat posed by the Soviet Union's military presence on the northern islands. Japanese military leaders took the lead in publicly voicing their concern over the increased deployment of Soviet military forces in the area. The director of the Japan Defense Agency identified nine battalion-sized Soviet units on Etorofu and Kunashiri and was the first to suggest publicly that the "potential military threat" of the USSR might be reduced if the Soviet presence were removed from the northern islands. The chairman of the Joint Staff Council subsequently called for preparations for a Soviet attack and the modernization of the Japan Self-Defense Forces, while the foreign minister officially termed the USSR a "threat" to Japan rather than the "potential threat" it had been designated earlier. A white paper published in May then discussed the appropriateness of the Self-Defense Forces operating outside Japanese territorial waters and air space.

The Soviet Union lost little time in tying Japanese military discussions to US pressure, noting that increased military spending by Japan would not be in the best interest of Japanese or Asian stability. It also accused Japan of colluding with the United States by participating in several joint military exercises with US forces. Lastly, the Soviets pressed Japan on the nuclear issue by (1) urging Japan to sign the UN convention on the "Use of Conventional Weapons," (2) seeking Japan's adherence to its Constitution and policy on nuclear weapons, and (3) decrying Japanese assistance to the United States in the storage and passage through Japan of nuclear weapons.

The Japanese Government in turn adopted several measures calculated to keep public attention focused on the northern islands issue: the only armored division of the JSDF was deployed to Hokkaido; the incorporation of six villages in the disputed islands with communities in Hokkaido

was taken under consideration; and 7 February was designated as "Northern Islands Day," a gesture for which the Soviet news agency TASS accused the Japanese Government of evoking hostility toward the USSR among the Japanese people.

Japanese officials used every opportunity to press for negotiations to solve the territorial issue between the two countries and held out the possibility that the settlement of the northern islands controversy would pave the way for a peace treaty with the USSR, a development known to be desired by Moscow. The Soviets, however, steadfastly refused to acknowledge the existence of a disagreement with Japan over the issue and instead urged the "strengthening of mutual trust" and the restoration of confidence between the two nations. Moscow sought further to lay the matter to rest by cautioning Tokyo to avoid needless disputes as they succeeded only in interfering with the economic cooperation from which both countries benefited.

Japan, however, actively sought ways to improve the two countries' economic relationship. Having sustained economic losses resulting from the sanctions imposed on the USSR after the Afghan invasion, and having noted the relaxing of such sanctions by the United States and West European countries, Japan signaled its intention to follow suit, but only in cases where contracts clearly benefited the Japanese economy. In March, C. Itoh and Co. completed a \$20 million contract with the USSR for 115 cotton thread dyeing machines and dryers, marking the largest deal between the Soviets and a Japanese company since the imposition of the sanctions. In May, a general agreement was reached calling for Japan's big-four steel mills to supply the USSR with 750,000 metric tons of large-diameter pipeline pipes for shipment in fiscal year 1981, but prolonged negotiations on the loan interest and other financial arrangements for the sale delayed shipments through June.

Two loans were granted in June to the Soviet Union for development of timber and coal resource projects in Siberia, and after prolonged negotiations, the two nations moved in June toward joint development of oil and gas off Sakhalin, a venture that will have far-reaching implications for fulfilling Japan's future energy needs. With the establishment of the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Company, a venture in which the Japan National Oil Corporation holds a 42.8 percent interest, the USSR agreed to provide Japan annually with more than 100 million tons of crude oil and 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas for 20 years beginning in 1988.

Other indications of a positive turn in relations between the two countries occurred in March, when the Japanese prime minister granted a call to the Soviet ambassador for the first time since December 1979, and in May, when both the Japan Socialist Party chairman and the Soka Gakkai president met with top government leaders in Moscow. In June, the Japan Socialist Party informed the Soviet Union that it was "ready to work with socialists for peace." However, a small Japanese Communist Party delegation, which attended the February CPSU Congress for the first time in 10

years, made it clear that the party's platform defended independence and freedom, opposed hegemony, the export of revolution, and the Afghanistan invasion. When asked to support Soviet diplomatic policies, it refused.

b. Japan-PRC

For Japan, the first 6 months of 1981 were a readjustment period to China's 1980 domestic economic reorganization and consequent unilateral cancellation of a number of Japanese contracts. Despite the bilateral problems incurred, Japanese leaders stated that overall Japanese-Chinese relations would not be affected. In February, China promised there would be no further cancellation of such contracts and, in keeping with the suggestion of some Japanese companies, to delay construction on some projects rather than totally scrap them. In the following month, China announced that construction of six industrial projects dependent on Japanese yen loans would be delayed. Similarly, China reversed its plan to cancel contracts with Japanese firms for petrochemical plant equipment, a decision that was expected to be followed by a request for loans totaling \$2.5 billion to revive two of the four existing petrochemical construction projects. The Japanese Government undertook a study to assess the possibility of converting part of Japan's yen credits to China to commodity aids so that work on major industrial plant construction in that country could be continued. Such credits, totaling \$600 million to finance Daqing and Nanjing petrochemical projects and the first phase of the Baoshan steel mill, were extended to China in April.

Despite China's order for an additional 128,000 tons of ordinary steel materials for shipment from Japan in the first half of 1981, actual exports to China during this time amounted to only 845,000 tons, considerably less than the 1.2 million ton level registered in the second half of 1980. China, for its part, was unable to increase its crude oil production as expected and requested that it be allowed to cut crude exports to Japan while increasing its coal shipments as partial compensation. The outlook for future oil shipments brightened following an April oil strike in Bohai Bay and the establishment of the Japan-China Oil Development Corporation. A bid from Japan to pursue inland oil exploration was the first such bid to be accepted by China from a foreign country.

On the political scene, signs of normalizing relations between the Japanese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party began to appear during the first quarter of 1981. In May, China indicated its readiness to talk again to the Japanese Socialist Party on ideology.

c. North Korea

Although still attempting to balance relations with China and the Soviet Union, there were indications in the first 6 months of 1981 that North Korea shifted perceptibly toward the Soviet



Union, probably, for economic and military reasons. In January, a government delegation to China exchanged views on what the DPRK press described as "problems of expanding friendship and co-operation of common concern," an unusual admission regarding the existence of problems in a relationship with a fraternal Communist country. While a Hsinhua newsletter hailed the past year's nearly 100 mutual exchanges between China and North Korea and reported that three more aid projects would be provided by China, separate reports noted that North Korea had been refused its demands for massive economic aid, that China had urged North Korea to change its Soviet-oriented foreign policy, and that there was general disagreement over China's Kampuchean policy.

In 1980, North Korea had been openly critical of Soviet-supported Vietnam for invading Kampuchea and refused to approve the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A March report attributed to a Western military source alleged, without subsequent corroboration however, that 500 North Koreans were among 4,500 troops dispatched by Communist countries to Afghanistan to assist Soviet forces. If the report were true, a shift in North Korean policy would appear to have occurred in the interim. If North Korea were tilting towards the USSR, it could be doing so because of Beijing's rapprochement with the United States as well as China's wish to include the United States in talks on Korean reunification. It is the assessment of knowledgeable analysts, however, that Pyongyang will maintain its equidistance between the PRC and the USSR and that Kim Il-sung, as one of Asia's most durable and nimble dictators, will have little inclination to tilt away from either Communist giant that has supported him in the past. The Reagan administration's policy of stepping up its security assistance to South Korea has placed further in question China's trustworthiness as a North Korean ally against US imperialism. China's economic difficulties as well as ideological upheavals might be additional reasons as Chinese economic assistance begins to dwindle and Pyongyang seeks to limit the influence of China's ideological changes. Lastly, the Soviet Union, and not China, has the capability to supply the North with modern weapons, a need that has become increasingly crucial in the light of stepped-up US assistance to the South.

Thus the DPRK premier, attending the February CPSU Congress in Moscow, could observe that Soviet and Communist party relations were "closely cooperative." Yet, in an apparent contradiction, the DPRK could still publish an article in March noting that North Korea would like to be perceived by other nations as outside the influence of either of the two superpowers.

#### d. South Korea

The trading relationship between South Korea and China, which was quietly restored in 1980, continued during the first half of 1981. The trade level which reached \$300 million in 1980, the Soviet news agency TASS reported, was expected to double in 1981 (surpassing China's average yearly trade with North Korea of \$400 million). At the same time, competition between the two countries on the world market in the textile and chemical fields was expected to intensify. It was the general opinion of South Korean business leaders surveyed in early 1981 that such competition would also expand into other areas over the next few years.

The closer contact afforded by the heightened trade as well as competition, however, had little effect on stimulating diplomatic exchange. South Korea offered encouragement as evidenced by its foreign minister's statement that diplomatic relations with both the PRC and the USSR were possible. Visits from political figures and sports exchanges from both China and the Soviet Union were solicited. Japanese Foreign Minister Ito was reported to have sounded out Chinese leaders on the prospects of improving relations with South Korea and to have offered his services as a mediator. Ito's suggestion that the Chinese upgrade their relations to the level of Japan's relations with North Korea, however, met with little response. Nevertheless, it is expected that events are leading in the direction of improved relations as China continues to draw closer to the United States and South Korea's contacts with the Soviet Union remain minimal. The USSR continues to be perceived as the greater threat.

### 3. SOUTHEAST ASIA

China gained over the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia as well. Leading the opposition to the Soviet Union were the prime ministers of Malaysia and Singapore, who labeled the Soviet Union the biggest threat to the Southeast Asian region and were joined by other ASEAN leaders in blaming the USSR for regional tensions.

Finding a solution to the situation in Kampuchea preoccupied the ASEAN states during the period under review. Soviet and Vietnamese proposals for a regional conference were rejected by ASEAN leaders who remained committed to an international conference based on the UN resolution to settle the Kampuchean question. In late June, the ASEAN countries were expected to adopt a Thai proposal calling for a cease-fire, a UN peacekeeping force, a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, disarmament of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, and free elections with ASEAN support for the chosen leaders.

Considerable energy was expended during the 6-month period in attempting to bring together the various Khmer resistance groups into a united effort directed against the Vietnamese. Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced his readiness to form a united front of the various resistance forces on condition that (1) China would provide troops and military materiel; (2) all armed Kampuchean forces be disarmed after victory; (3) an international guarantee for neutralization and a commission be formed as in 1954; and (4) the nation be called Cambodia. In March, shortly after the Prince announced his return to politics, Indonesia sent veteran diplomat Anwar Sani to meet with him in Pyongyang. Sihanouk agreed to cooperate with ASEAN to obtain a political solution after seeing the draft of a declaration ASEAN intended to present to an upcoming UN conference on Kampuchea. The draft to which Sihanouk gave his blessing incorporated one of his longstanding demands that following a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, all Khmer factions be disarmed.

Sihanouk also met with Democratic Kampuchea leader Khieu Samphan in March but failed to reach agreement with him on the disarmament condition. Problems also arose in attempting to meet with the Son Sann group who resisted any efforts requiring cooperation with the Khmer Rouge.

The prince was approached again in April in Beijing by representatives of Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore and repeated his intention to support any ASEAN initiative. He was, however, critical of ASEAN for relying so heavily on the Khmer Rouge to rid Kampuchea of the Vietnamese and for opposing his idea of leaving Cambodia's UN seat empty until a political solution could be found. A major thrust of ASEAN policy specified that Democratic Kampuchea continue to occupy the UN seat if for no other reason than to deny it to the Vietnamese-supported regime. The preliminaries carried out with Prince Sihanouk during this time eventually led to arranging a meeting of the three Khmer resistance factions scheduled for Singapore in September.

Another issue which concerned ASEAN during this period was Chinese support for insurgent movements in Southeast Asia. Despite Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafi's statement in February, attesting that Chinese leaders had concluded it was not in their interest to continue supporting Communist groups in Southeast Asia, it was generally believed that covert Chinese support would continue for some time. Even so, it was reported in March that Indonesia, long wary of the PRC for its suspected role in the Gestapu movement (30 September 1965 aborted coup), was assessing the matter of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Beijing.

a. Burma

Beijing's reluctance to fully break off support to the Burmese Communist Party continued to be a sensitive issue with the Burmese. Nevertheless, China demonstrated its interest in strengthening relations by sending Premier Zhao Ziyang on a 5-day state visit to Rangoon in his first trip abroad since assuming office.

b. Laos

The Soviet Union continued to cultivate the Laotian Government with economic aid in the form of plant, bridge, and hospital construction, agricultural development, and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, transportation, and communications. The Soviet deputy foreign minister visited Vientiane for talks in April and concluded agreements calling for the USSR to build strategic highways and air defense bases, and to provide training for Laotians. Laos permitted the stationing of Soviet advisers for the first time near the Chinese border in April, and in May, Bangkok warned of Soviet-trained insurgents moving from Laos into Thailand.

With little leverage in Laos, China continued to work with resistance forces. Reports of Chinese support for Laotian resistance increased, including information that Lao troops were being trained in Yunnan Province.

c. Thailand

Of the ASEAN nations, Thailand received the most attention from both China and the Soviet Union, and Bangkok exerted considerable effort in maintaining an independent stance between the two.

Politically, there was little meeting of minds between Thailand and the Soviet Union. The first official visit of a USSR delegation in the history of Soviet-Thai relations was made by a Supreme Soviet delegation in January during which time scientific and economic cooperation were discussed. Thailand recommended that the Soviet Union follow a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and suggested that it could stop the fighting by ending support to the SRV. In April, the Soviet deputy foreign minister arrived in Bangkok and after two rounds of talks, Thailand proclaimed it had no common stand on Kampuchea with the Soviet Union. However, economic relations with the Soviet Union were good. Statistics released in 1981 indicated that Thai exports to the USSR in 1980 increased more than sixfold.

The Chinese also sent high-level delegations to Thailand. Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Bangkok early in the year and reiterated China's support for Thailand if it were invaded by Vietnam. Aid was offered, and Thailand was reassured that China's relations with Communist parties in Southeast Asia would not affect relations and cooperation with countries in the region. Strategy was also discussed on convening an international conference on Kampuchea. Zhao's visit to Thailand as well as to Burma was hailed as a new landmark in Chinese relations with Southeast Asian nations and was followed shortly thereafter by the successive visits to Bangkok of Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa. In May, the Supreme Commander of Thailand's armed forces, General Soem Na Nakhon, visited China and was assured of continued Chinese aid.

Thailand, however, was wary in responding to these visits. A Bangkok Post editorial in January cautioned Premier Zhao about making public statements that could be misconstrued as indicating a Sino-Thai alliance against Vietnam. It noted that Thailand was not in conflict with Vietnam and did not wish its ASEAN partners, who in some instances were as apprehensive of China as of Vietnam, to gain the wrong impression of Thai intentions.

Of all the ASEAN nations, Thailand's position remained the most precarious. Seeking the support of the Chinese, it nevertheless could not afford to antagonize the Soviets into supporting further Vietnamese incursions across the border.

d. Vietnam

Vietnamese dependence on the Soviet Union was most clearly reflected in the second Indo-Chinese Foreign Minister's Conference. This meeting, held in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) on 27 and 28 January, demonstrated the ability of Soviet policymakers to dictate to Vietnam diplomatic strategies aimed at ASEAN. The meeting called for a regional conference between ASEAN and the Indochinese states and an international conference to guarantee the results. It also confirmed Vietnam's willingness to agree to a partial and conditional withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea, the condition being that Thailand agree to intern all Khmer Rouge troops in the border areas. The conference proposals were in all likelihood drafted by the Soviets and handed to the Vietnamese to maintain the appearance that they originated indigenously. It was the Soviet intention to link the proposal for a regional dialog with the wider proposal for an international conference, thus making the former a precondition for the latter. The Soviets assumed that the ASEAN nations would be satisfied with Vietnamese domination of Indochina as long as international guarantees prevented further Vietnamese expansion. ASEAN, however, rejected this reasoning and opposed the linking of the two conferences as a Soviet ploy to legalize Vietnam's position in Kampuchea.

Incidents along the Vietnamese-Chinese border increased substantially in both number and intensity in May. A clash which occurred on 8 May was described by diplomatic sources as the largest since the 1979 war.

The continued maintenance of combat forces at a high state of readiness, the ceaseless channeling of manpower resources into defense tasks, and the ongoing economic crisis resulting from Chinese military pressures were all indications that the Vietnamese continued to take the threats of a second Chinese lesson very seriously. Vietnam's repeated calls for the resumption of SRV-PRC negotiations failed to be heeded, however, as China's preconditions for rapprochement fell short of being met. China's demands required Vietnam to desist from being used as a "Soviet tool," withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and relinquish its ambitions to dominate Indochina and Southeast Asia. As a concession, Vietnam offered to withdraw its troops if China would sign a nonaggression pact with Indochinese countries.

China further pressed its position by offering military aid to a united front of Kampuchean forces headed by Prince Sihanouk. In April, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping repeatedly offered military aid to the Kampuchean rebel forces; a major arms shipment was reported to have been sent to the Son Sann group.

By the end of the 6-month period, however, there were muted indications that the SRV relationship with the Soviet Union was less than totally harmonious. In April, the Chinese news agency Xinhua noted friction between the SRV and the USSR, and a Vietnamese official reported differences of opinion over the Soviet failure to make commitments on the SRV's third 5-year plan. The SRV reportedly was also attempting to obtain economic assistance beyond what was offered by Moscow.

#### 4. SOUTH ASIA

##### a. India-USSR

The Indian Air Force acquired its first Soviet MiG-23 aircraft and the first group of Soviet-trained Indian pilots in January; by February, the formation of a squadron was reported. Also in February, it was announced that an Indian satellite would be fired into orbit from Soviet launching facilities, with scientists from both countries cooperating in the exercise of ground control functions. A visit to New Delhi by a Soviet military team, in April, headed by the Soviet chief of staff, may have signaled a new round of Indo-Soviet defense contracts as it was reported shortly thereafter that India was considering purchasing Soviet helicopters. The search for helicopters may have been a response to the potential rearming of Pakistan by the United States to upgrade its air capabilities. In May, the Soviet ambassador again offered aid to make India militarily strong.

Trade between the USSR and India flourished. India was the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner after Japan in 1980, and a further increase in trade was expected by the USSR. A protocol, signed in February, stipulated that trade would be increased by 15 percent. A supplemental protocol called for the USSR to supply an additional 1.35 million tons of crude oil and petroleum products to India in 1981, an agreement which represented the biggest contract ever negotiated between the two countries. India agreed in return to supply the Soviet Union with 500,000 tons of rice and 50,000 tons of alumina and leather goods. The USSR also stated its intention to assist India in constructing a superthermal power plant and modern steel plants and to coordinate a program of cooperation between their mutual coal industries.

The most significant influence on Indo-Soviet relations during this period, however, was the noticeable thaw that occurred in China's relations with India. Both countries repeatedly indicated their desires to improve relations, and with aid offers from the United States to Pakistan, India also seemed to be searching for more friends. Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, in March, told visiting Janata Party leaders in Beijing that China did not intend to attack India



and later stated there was no conflict of interest between the two countries. The Janata Party minister of parliament visiting China at that time was convinced that China was willing to concede India a place of prominence in the subcontinent. In April, China reestablished the right of Indian pilgrims to visit holy places in the Himalayas for the first time since 1962. The June visit to New Delhi by Foreign Minister Huang Hua marked the first visit of a ranking Chinese leader to India since 1960 and resulted in an agreement to enter into negotiations to resolve the longstanding border dispute between the two countries. While in Nepal during his swing through South Asian countries, the Foreign Minister stated that Chinese-Indian border problems could be solved with a package deal that would allot the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh to China and the Northeast India frontier region to India. As a further gesture of good will, Mrs. Gandhi and Foreign Minister Rao were invited to visit China.

Beijing's diplomatic moves toward India were intended to contain Soviet influence in South Asia. Perhaps encouraged by Mrs. Gandhi's remark in January that despite India's close relations with the USSR, it was "high time Asia got together," the Chinese appeared no longer willing to write off India's close links with the USSR as directed against China. Chinese initiatives, in turn, enabled New Delhi to demonstrate to Moscow that India was still capable of going its own way despite Soviet pressures.

b. Pakistan

The Soviets made little headway in their attempt to improve relations with the Zia government. Soviet strategy, which originally sought to place President Zia at the negotiating table with the Babrak Karmal regime in Kabul--a gesture which would recognize the legitimacy of the Soviet occupation--failed as did a January proposal for a Soviet-Pakistani dialog that would not insist on prior recognition of the Karmal government. President Zia declared at a press conference in February that the Soviet danger extended to neighboring Arab and Islamic countries as well as to Pakistan and called for a pooling of resources and the creation of an undefined "Islamic power" to counter the threat.

China urged Pakistan and India to unite against the Soviet threat. Premier Zhao Ziyang went to Pakistan in June to explain that Chinese diplomatic moves toward India would not affect Chinese-Pakistani relations. A number of Pakistani military delegations visited China, and in April, China pledged to stand behind the Pakistan Army and safeguard Pakistan's national independence and territorial integrity. Rumors that China was assisting in the construction of Pakistani air bases were described by the Pakistan Government as unfounded although the Soviets

continued to accuse President Zia of allowing his country to be turned into a military base for the PRC.

#### c. Bangladesh

Soviet relations with Bangladesh failed to improve in the early months of 1981. The Dacca publication Holiday accused Moscow of attempting to gain political influence in Bangladesh by courting some of the country's opposition parties such as Jatiya Samajtantric Dal (JSD), the Krishak Sramik Samajbadi Dal (KSSD), part of the Awami League, and the Workers Party. Moscow did call on the Zia government to release Mohammad Farhad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, saying that repression against Communists played into the hands of reactionary interests. Mirza Gulam Hafiz, speaker of the Bangladesh National Assembly, took the opportunity provided by a press conference in Tokyo, to stress Bangladesh's opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and sympathy for the return of Japan's northern territories.

Relations with Moscow suffered a further setback in June when the Soviet Embassy in Dacca was caught trying to bring crates of sensitive electronic equipment into the country surreptitiously. The equipment, intended for installation at the Soviet Embassy, was of the variety used to monitor radio communications. The Soviets sought to divert attention from the embarrassing incident by publicizing widely their technical and economic assistance to Bangladesh. Dacca too, chose not to exploit the incident, hoping thereby to contain the ill will generated by the affair and prevent it from further derailing the country's relationship with Moscow.

Relations with China were highlighted by the goodwill visit to Dacca by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in June following the assassination of President Zia; Zhao assured Bangladesh of military and economic cooperation. Return visits by Bangladeshi military delegations to Beijing, including a high-level air force team in February, underlined Dacca's continued interest in Chinese arms assistance.

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS

From a regional perspective, the trend in Sino-Soviet rivalry in Asia during the first 6 months of 1981 favored China. With the exception of North Korea, where the Soviets made minimal gains at the expense of the Chinese, the Soviet Union lost ground. China's diplomatic moves in South Asia infringed on a previously secure Soviet sphere of influence; the Soviets received a setback over Kampuchea when the ASEAN nations rejected their proposals for a regional conference,

and anti-Soviet feeling in Japan increased over the northern territories issue. Afghanistan and Kampuchea remained for South and Southeast Asia, respectively, the most volatile areas. The situation in both countries was created either directly or indirectly by the Soviet Union, and both situations remain the greatest obstacles to Soviet diplomatic gains in the region.

#### 6. CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology depicts events from which the above observations are drawn.

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|--|
| 1      | 1 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "The Pentagon Calls the Tune," in which it criticizes Japanese FM Ito for saying Japan needs to sharply increase its military appropriations. Izvestiya claims that increasing Japan's defense spending will hurt "ordinary Japanese" who will have to pay higher taxes.  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 6 Jan 81                                      |
| 2      | 1 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes PM Suzuki's New Year interview with the Japanese press for its anti-Sovietism. The Moscow broadcast says the Northern Islands question is a minor issue and should not be allowed to impede the development of relations between the two countries. The broadcast indicates that a number of stumbling blocks are preventing a normal development of trade and economic exchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union.                     | POL<br>EGO    | FBIS/USSR, 2 Jan 81                                      |
| 3      | 1 Jan 81 | LAOS/USSR. Soviet Army newspaper delegation leaves Vientiane for home after a 10-day visit at the invitation of the LPLA paper. During its visit the delegation pays courtesy calls on several leading cadres of the LPLA and visits Xieng Khouang region, Viangsay Military Sector, and some LPLA units.  | MIL<br>CUL    | FBIS/AP, 14 Jan 81                                       |
| 4      | 1 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Urdu to Pakistan accuses the Pakistani Army of engaging in acts of war against Afghanistan in cooperation with agents of the "special forces" of the United States and the PRC.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 5 Jan 81                                      |
| 5      | 1 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi unattributed article claims China's economic deficit and increasing foreign debts are the result of the PRC's rapid militarization of the economy.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Jan 81  |
| 6      | 2 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Tran Trung, Acting Chief of the Chinese Affairs Department, SRV Foreign Ministry, delivers a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi proposing a cease-fire on the common border between the two countries during the Lunar New Year festival from 3 to 9 February. The note also proposes to return 14 Chinese who "illegally penetrated" Vietnamese territory into China on 29 January.  | MIL           | Vietnam Courier<br>(Hanoi), Feb 81;<br>FBIS/AP, 2 Jan 81 |
| 7      | 2 Jan 81 | THAILAND/SRV/USSR. In an exclusive interview with Xinhua (Beijing) in Bangkok, Prasong Sunsiri, Secretary General of the National Security Council of Thailand, says the suggested international conference on the Kampuchean problem is a good approach and that the reluctance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to attend such a conference will help the peoples of the world to see clearly who genuinely hopes for a peaceful settlement of the conflict and who is the architect of the conflict. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 7 Jan 81                                       |
| 8      | 3 Jan 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Indonesian beamed to Jakarta warns that a military alliance among the members of ASEAN would be detrimental to all five countries. The Moscow broadcast cites Business Day (Manila) as saying that the ASEAN nations might discuss the establishment of a military pact at a forthcoming summit meeting. The Soviet broadcast calls on the ASEAN countries to disregard the efforts of the United States and other western nations to militarize ASEAN.                | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 5 Jan 81                                      |
| 9      | 3 Jan 81 | INDIA/PRC/USSR. During a wide-ranging press conference, PM Gandhi insinuates that India has outstripped China in economic development since China is heavily dependent   | POL           | Times of India<br>(Bombay), 4 Jan 81                     |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory  | Source  |
|--------|----------|---|----------------|---|
| 10     | 3 Jan 81 | on the West for support. Reiterating that India is "no more pro-Soviet than we are pro-anybody else," Mrs. Gandhi admits that India cannot turn a blind eye to generous Soviet assistance. Despite India's close relations with the Soviets, she believes that "it is high time Asia got together."   |                |   |
| 11     | 3 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchea and the USSR sign an agreement in Phnom Penh on the restoration of Angkor Wat with Soviet assistance.<br><br>KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. Xavier Baron, AFP (Hong Kong), quoting a Laotian resistance movement leader, reports 1,000 Laotians, mostly mountain tribesmen, have been trained in Yunnan Province, China, and are now operating in Phong Saly and Houak Khong Provinces, in northern Laos. Khmer Rouge allies of the Chinese have trained two groups of 500 Laotians in northern Cambodia and a third is being trained. The first two have recrossed the border into Champassak and Sithandone Provinces, southern Laos. Weapons and supplies obtained by the resistance movement from the Khmer Rouge came from China.   | CUL<br><br>MIL | FBIS/AP, 5 Jan 81<br><br>FBIS/AP, 5 Jan 81  |
| 12     | 3 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "India Threatened." The article says that Pakistan's attempt to build an atomic bomb and its military relationship with the PRC represent a threat to the security of India.  | MIL            | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jan 81   |
| 13     | 3 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Agha Shahi sends a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim which calls for talks between Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan under UN auspices. Although FM Shahi does not reveal why the DRA and their Soviet patrons should be amenable to UN-sponsored negotiations, he stresses that a "business-like dialog" is now possible. Pakistan, he maintains, is eager to reach a solution in accordance with the national rights of the people of Afghanistan, the pre-occupations of the Soviet Union, and the security concerns of Pakistan and Iran. Observers theorize that FM Shahi hopes to inaugurate negotiations with Babrak Karmal in his role as the leader of the PDPA, not as the president of a sovereign state. In this way, Islamabad could open up a dialog without conceding that the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul is a legitimate government. FM Shahi hints that a UN initiative at this time "could be the beginning of a serious and business-like dialog which would bring about a solution." | POL            | Dawn Overseas<br>Weekly (Karachi),<br>10 & 17 Jan 81;<br>Muslim (Islamabad),<br>4 Jan 81;<br>Washington Post,<br>4 Jan 81 |
| 14     | 3 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) article describes Beijing as a dangerous enemy of the Southeast Asian people. China is denounced for threatening to teach Vietnam a second lesson, deploying more troops along the common border, and continuing armed provocations, "land grabbing operations, and disruptive activities against the Vietnamese people's labor." The article points out Beijing's "plot" against Laos, including attempts to use Laotians to fight Laotians and describes Kampuchea as the focus of Beijing's schemes.   | POL            | FBIS/AP, 7 Jan 81   |
| 15     | 3 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. VNA reports the Soviet Union in 1980 provided more than 36,700 tons of machines and other equipment to rubber plantations in Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City. Plans are underway for 50,000 hectares of rubber to be grown with Soviet aid. Large-scale clearing will start early in 1981.  | ECO            | FBIS/AP, 9 Jan 81   |
| 16     | 3 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. An article in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) claims the "broad masses of the Vietnamese people" are growing increasingly discontented as they realize the root cause of   | POL            | FBIS/PRC, 8 Jan 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|---|
| 17     | 4 Jan 81 | <p>their sufferings is "the Le Duan clique which has followed a line of relying on Soviet hegemonists and wantonly engaging in military aggression." As evidence, the article claims that Le Duan issued an order to take "defeating the enemy's psychological warfare" as the most urgent task for the Vietnamese people.</p> <p><u>MALAYSIA/PRC.</u> Chinese technical and economic delegation, led by Minister of State for Farm and Reclamation Gao Yang, visits Kuala Lumpur at the invitation of the GOM. Both sides agree to work closely to make the international natural rubber agreement a success and discuss bilateral economic cooperation and other matters. The GOM expresses its appreciation for China's support for locating the international rubber agreement headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and for signing the common fund agreement. China assures Malaysia that the PRC sale of tin will in no way disrupt the international tin market and that Beijing will support a GOM effort to seek a stable tin price at a level acceptable by both producer and consumer countries. A GOM spokesman notes that China is an important trading partner for Malaysian commodities such as rubber, timber, and palm oil. He adds that China is expected to buy more Malaysian products in view of Beijing's rapid industrialization and modernization programs.</p> | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 5 Jan 81   |
| 18     | 4 Jan 81 | <p><u>PAKISTAN/PRC.</u> Quoting "highly-placed informed circles" in Islamabad, the daily <u>Muslim</u> (Islamabad) reports that Pakistan does not intend to enter into a formal military alliance with Saudi Arabia or China; rather, the source claims, Pakistan will continue to pursue its course in the NAM and Islamic Conference. The unnamed source claims foreign policy is "under constant review" and the latest assessment shows that Pakistan's foreign policy is "on the proper course."</p>   | POL           | Muslim (Islamabad),<br>4 Jan 81   |
| 19     | 5 Jan 81 | <p><u>ASEAN/SRV/PRC.</u> SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement accusing Thai authorities of creating another provocation on 3 January on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The spokesman claims the Thais are slandering and discrediting Vietnam and Kampuchea and sowing divisions between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries through their consistent collaboration with the Beijing "expansionists" against the Kampuchean people.</p>   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Jan 81   |
| 20     | 5 Jan 81 | <p><u>ROK/PRC.</u> <u>Hungang Ilbo</u> (Seoul) reports Cho Sang-ho, Chairman of the Korean Amateur Sports Association, in a 1 January speech, said he would "actively strive to bring about sports exchanges with Communist China which is emerging as a new powerful contender in Asian sports circles."</p>   | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 7 Jan 81   |
| 21     | 6 Jan 81 | <p><u>ASEAN/SRV/PRC.</u> <u>Quan Doi Nhan Dan</u> (Hanoi) disclaims the "'so-called' second Vietnamese incursion into Thailand" on 3 January, claiming this to be "another act stage-managed by Beijing and Washington, with Thailand playing the leading role."</p>  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Jan 81   |
| 22     | 6 Jan 81 | <p><u>INDIA/USSR.</u> Former PM Moraji Desai repeats for the benefit of the press charges that, while he was Prime Minister, the Soviet Union actively encouraged him to take an anti-Pakistan stance. Desai remains convinced that bilateral disputes separating the two longstanding enemies are resolvable, but that the Soviets continue to divide the two major powers of the subcontinent. In addition, the Soviets lobbied vigorously for India to recognize Kampuchea--a move the Gandhi government was not reluctant to make. "Only the Russian lobby has recognized Kampuchea," states Desai. "Which other country has re-</p>  | POL           | Bangladesh Observer<br>(Dacca), 6 Jan 81;<br>FBIS/South Asia,<br>8 Jan 81 |



| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 23     | 6 Jan 81 | cognized Kampuchea? India is also now considered to be in the Russian lobby." Desai's comments come after repeated attacks on his alleged anti-Soviet stance in the Indian Parliament by Congress-I and Communist MPs.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 7 Jan 81                 |
| 24     | 6 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Transport Ministry says Japan has permitted US-bound Chinese airliners to fly over Japan. Weekly flights from Beijing to New York will start on 7 January.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 6 Jan 81                 |
| 25     | 6 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry announces Japan and the Soviet Union will hold their annual consultation in Tokyo beginning 12 January to review bilateral trade trans- actions during the past 5 years. The holding of the meeting is based on the Japan- Soviet trade and payments agreement of 1976-80. Japan will be represented by Toshiaki Muto, Director General of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau and the Soviet Union by M. A. Kiselev, Director General of the Bureau of Trade with Asian Coun- tries of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry. | POL<br>SCI    | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>8 Jan 81 |
| 26     | 6 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports the Japanese Foreign Ministry officially rejected a Soviet application to survey seabeds near the island of Iwojima, within Japan's territorial waters because it did not understand the reasons the Soviet Union wanted to survey an area so far from its own coast, and because Japan is constructing helicopter bases on Iwojima. The expressed purpose for the Soviet application was to study underwater volcanic activity.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 7 Jan 81               |
| 27     | 6 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes the Japanese Cabinet for designating 7 February as Northern Islands Day. The report says the Japanese Government is "artificially evoking in the Japanese people a feeling of hostility toward the USSR." It also says that a plan to increase Japan's military spending by 7.6 percent in 1981 is not in the best interest of Japan or stability in the Far East and Asia.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 15 Jan 81              |
| 28     | 6 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Ceremony is held in Moscow to commemorate the second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Kampuchean Ambassador to the USSR, Meas Samnang, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Z. N. Nuriyev, Dep- uty Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Z. N. Nuriyev, and other officials attend the ceremony.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 8 Jan 81                 |
| 29     | 6 Jan 81 | MALAYSIA/PRC. Chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia, Musa bin Ahmad, who recently defected to the GOM, states in a television interview that the PRC as a practical move in the short term would probably stop open support for the Beijing- oriented Communist parties in the region. In the long term, however, Musa expresses the opinion that China would like to continue some covert support in order to retain influence among these parties.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jan 81               |
| 30     | 7 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) accuses Pakistan's Zia-ul Haq of allowing his country to be turned into a military base for the PRC.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 7 Jan 81                |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 31     | 7 Jan 81 | <p>delivered large shipments of heavy weapons and ammunition to the port of Kompong Som in Kampuchea. He concludes that "support for the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression and for the struggle of Thailand and the other ASEAN countries against the hegemonists is necessary."</p> <p>JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo News Agency (Tokyo) reports trade sources in Beijing disclose China has given formal notice to Japanese interests on a decision to postpone the construction of a \$420 million petrochemical complex in Nanjing. China is unable to increase crude oil production as expected. Japanese firms involved in the deal include Tokyo Engineering Corp. and C. Itoh and Co. which had jointly won an order to build two ethylene plants with a planned annual production capacity of 300,000 tons each. The postponed complexes also include one vinyl chloride monomer plant, two high-density polyethylene plants, and one plant to polymerize vinyl chloride.</p> | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Jan 81   |
| 32     | 7 Jan 81 | <p>MALAYSIA/USSR/SRV. Malaysian FM Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen reiterates in the Senate in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia has always voiced its concern over the possibility of increased foreign intervention, especially by big powers, in the region. This includes Soviet intervention through its access to facilities at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, under a bilateral cooperation agreement with Hanoi.</p>   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Jan 81   |
| 33     | 7 Jan 81 | <p>KAMPUCHEA/ USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers sent congratulations to the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the second anniversary of its victory "over the clique of national traitors." The letter of congratulations was signed by L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov.</p>  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 14 Jan 81 |
| 34     | 7 Jan 81 | <p>PHILIPPINES/PRC. Deputy Manager of China's National Chemicals Imports and Exports Corp. managing directorate, in a meeting in Manila, assures Philippine Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco of a continued supply of oil from China. The volume of shipments is expected to increase.</p>  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 8 Jan 81    |
| 35     | 7 Jan 81 | <p>SRV/PRC. Vietnamese Commission for Investigation of Chinese War Crimes releases a communique which accuses the PRC of conducting 42 armed provocations along the PRC/SRV border, killing civilians, destroying houses and orchards, seizing crops and cattle, and "sabotaging the livelihood of the border people."</p>  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 7 Jan 81    |
| 36     | 8 Jan 81 | <p>ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary accuses Vietnam of fabricating a so-called "China threat" to cover up its own acts of aggression and to provide an excuse to intimidate ASEAN countries and stir up divisions among them. It points out that China has not stationed a single soldier in Kampuchea and has joined the majority of the countries of the world in advocating an international meeting to discuss complete Vietnamese withdrawal and restore Kampuchea's former independence. It accuses Hanoi of attacking relations between Thailand and China.</p>  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 9 Jan 81   |
| 37     | 8 Jan 81 | <p>JAPAN/PRC. Fourteen-member delegation from the two houses of the Japanese Diet arrives in Beijing. At a meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese leader tells the visit-</p>  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/PRC, 12 Jan 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 38     | 8 Jan 81 | ing parliamentarians that no change will be made in the policy of modernizing China and that he is sure that the prospects for Sino-Japanese economic cooperation are good.<br><br>SRV/USSR. Radio Hanoi reports on an exhibition, being held in Hanoi as part of the SRV/USSR treaty on fishery cooperation, which displays the achievements of the Soviet fishing industry. Briefings on fishing science and technology are also given by Soviet experts.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jan 81                  |
| 39     | 8 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman denies a report that the recent broadcasts of a clandestine radio station of the Communist Party of Thailand were made from the southern part of China. "The Voice of the People of Thailand" radio station has not broadcasted since July 1979 after a visit to Thailand by then Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. It was then located in Yunnan Province. The recent transmission was in morse code and the radio station identified itself as SSPT (not further identified).   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jan 81                  |
| 40     | 8 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR. TASS (Moscow) accuses Thailand of aggravating tensions on Thailand's border with Kampuchea. It cites a KNA report of 46 air space violations in the last week of December 1980 as one example. The Moscow broadcast urges Thailand to sign bilateral or multilateral nonaggression agreements with Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.   | MTL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jan 81                |
| 41     | 9 Jan 81 | ASEAN/PRC/USSR. AFP reports that Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, speaking at the 17th Business International Meeting in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, said the Soviet strategy of denying capitalist countries access to raw materials, markets, and investment opportunities in developing countries is being pushed first in Asia for two reasons: Asia is geopolitically convenient and Asia has great potential for economic growth. Rajaratnam believes the Soviets will try to bring the Straits of Malacca into the USSR sphere of influence because of its strategic position. He sees the PRC as being disillusioned with communism and hopes that its leaders choose to develop a free enterprise system. | POL<br>ECO    | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>14 Jan 81 |
| 42     | 9 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports the Moulmein thermal power station, built with Chinese technical assistance, has been put into operation.   | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 15 Jan 81                |
| 43     | 9 Jan 81 | INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary advises India and Pakistan to stand together against the Soviet threat which is so evident in Afghanistan. It recalls a Xinhua dispatch of 10 July 1980 quoting both Pakistan's President Zia-ul Haq and retired Major General Rao Farman Ali Khan as proposing that India and Pakistan should review their defense requirements together since India's survival depends on Pakistan's ability to safeguard its sovereign existence. Xinhua realizes that such proposals would be difficult to implement, but says people should hope for cooperation among all countries subjected to such a threat.  | POL<br>MTL    | FBIS/PRC, 13 Jan 81                |
| 44     | 9 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Masatoshi Tokunaga, President of the Japanese House of Councillors, leaves Tokyo for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jan 81                  |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 45     | 9 Jan 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Following a Course of Anti-Sovietism" in which it says the formation of a "headquarters for measures concerning the northern territories" subordinate to the office of Japan's Prime Minister is an act openly hostile to the USSR. Additionally, the article criticizes the GOJ plans to make the city of Nemuro on Hokkaido the main center for organized programs to stir up anti-Soviet passions over the issue of the Northern Islands.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 13 Jan 81   |
| 46     | 9 Jan 81  | ROK/USSR. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports Taegu police officials disclosed that a Soviet merchant vessel, the 15,000-ton Anton Chekhov, rescued a crippled Korean fishing vessel and towed it to waters off the East Sea Korean Island of Ullung-to, turning it over to a Korean patrol boat.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 9 Jan 81  |
| 47     | 9 Jan 81  | SINGAPORE/PRC. Baker Marine Corporation, a Singaporean subsidiary of an American-based firm, announces that it will participate in the construction of two oil rigs for China. The elevating cranes for the rigs will be built in Singapore while the frameworks will be constructed in China. The Singaporean company will also dispatch about 10 engineers and technical personnel to China to perform supervisory functions on the project.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 14 Jan 81   |
| 48     | 10 Jan 81 | DPRK/PRC. Yi Chong-ok, Premier of the DPRK Administrative Council arrives in Beijing for an official visit to China. His party includes Vice Premier Kim Kyong-yong, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, and Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Yi-Se-ung. At the banquet in his honor, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang says the United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea and that China firmly supports Kim Il-sung's new proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to achieve Korean reunification. He also praises the Korean Government's adherence to the basic principles of nonalignment. The Pyongyang Times account of talks held between the two premiers mentions that views were exchanged on "problems of further expanding friendship and cooperation" and problems of common concern"--an unusual admission in the DPRK press of problems existing in a relationship with a fraternal Communist country. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Jan 81;<br>FBIS/PRC, 12 Jan 81;<br>Pyongyang Times,<br>24 Jan 81 |
| 49     | 10 Jan 81 | DPRK/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) broadcasts a newsletter from its Pyongyang correspondent hailing the past year's nearly 100 mutual exchanges between China and the DPRK which have deepened the traditional friendship between the people of China and Korea. China has provided three more projects to aid Korea, and Korea's experience using anthracite to produce chemical fertilizer has yielded positive results in Guangdong Province. Koreans are praised for tending the tombs of martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers who fell in the war against US aggression.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 13 Jan 81  |
| 50     | 10 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND. Spokesman for the PRK Foreign Ministry issues a statement on the pursuit of a hostile policy against the PRK by Thai authorities in collusion with the "Beijing reactionary ruling group."  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 19 Jan 81  |
| 51     | 10 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Lao cites an AFP report from Bangkok as saying the PRC is providing sanctuary and military aid to groups of Lao reactionaries preparing to carry out guerrilla warfare against the Laos Government. The sanctuaries are said to be  | MTL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Jan 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                     |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
|        |           | located in China's Yunnan Province and the weapons being supplied by the PRC are said to include an unidentified type of 81-mm weapon.   |               |  |
| 52     | 11 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. Speaking before a seminar dealing with the Indian Ocean ZOPFN proposal, Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov condemns the United States and its allies for introducing "an armada" and "floating armories" into the Indian Ocean. Vorontsov restates Brezhnev's ZOPFN proposal made during his December state visit to India, and compliments the Gandhi government for its forthright stand on the issue.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 19 Jan 81                       |
| 53     | 12 Jan 81 | DPRK/PRC. North Korea's Premier Yi Chong-ok meets with Deng Xiaoping, CCP Vice Chairman in Beijing. Conversation takes place in a friendly atmosphere.   | POL           | Pyongyang Times,<br>24 Jan 81              |
| 54     | 12 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Vladimir Sushkov, Soviet Foreign Trade Vice Minister, arrives in Tokyo for talks on Sakhalin natural gas shipments to Japan. A follow-up to last fall's Tokyo negotiations, the talks are aimed at paving the way for a 20-year contract for a Soviet-proposed annual supply of 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas. The talks will be held with top executives of Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., the Japanese partner in oil and gas exploration projects off the Soviet island. | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 12 Jan 81                         |
| 55     | 12 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) report announces the beginning of intergovernmental talks between Japan and the Soviet Union concerning bilateral trade. The report says that trade during the 5-year period, 1976-80, was twice as large as during the previous 5-year period despite Japan's economic sanctions against the USSR in 1980. In 1980, Japan fell from second to fifth among the USSR's capitalist trade partners because of its pro-Washington policies.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 13 Jan 81                       |
| 56     | 12 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Le Point (Paris) says China is about to begin broadcasting aimed at overthrowing the Vietnamese Government. A powerful transmitter in Yunnan will be turned over to the Vietnamese Committee of National Salvation. This group is headed by a former Viet Cong minister and its objective is the overthrow of the Hanoi regime and the denunciation of the Soviet presence in Vietnam.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 4 Feb 81                         |
| 57     | 13 Jan 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh goodwill military delegation is feted in Beijing. The purpose of the visit is to further strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 14 Jan 81                        |
| 58     | 13 Jan 81 | DPRK/PRC. Agreement of the 20th meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee is signed in Pyongyang by Cho Ki-sok, chief DPRK delegate, and Chang Shaoyi, Chinese delegate.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 14 Jan 81;<br>FBIS/PRC, 15 Jan 81 |
| 59     | 13 Jan 81 | DPRK/PRC. North Korea's Premier Yi Chong-ok gives a farewell banquet in Beijing on the conclusion of his visit to the PRC. At the banquet, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, says that the visit of the DPRK government delegation has contributed to promoting friendship between the two countries.   | POL           | Pyongyang Times,<br>24 Jan 81              |
| 60     | 13 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports the arrival at an unidentified Indian port of the first Soviet MiG-23 (FLOGGER) aircraft along with the first batch of Soviet-trained   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 13 Jan 81                        |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                     |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| 61     | 13 Jan 81 | Indian pilots. Xinhua describes the planes as "ground attack planes," and says the Indian Air Force plans to equip a couple of squadrons of these planes to enhance its tactical air strike capability.<br><br>KAMPUCHEA/JAPAN/PRC. Former Kampuchean PM Son Sann, now a guerrilla leader, in a meeting with reporters in his territory on the Thai-Kampuchean border, says he "ardently" hopes for support from the Japanese Government. He says Chinese leaders have agreed to the neutralization of Kampuchea, withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and free elections thereafter, but suggested that he seek supporters in other countries. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 14 Jan 81         |
| 62     | 14 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet delegation led by Deputy Oil Minister D. Takoyev meets with members of the Indian Natural Gas and Oil Commission to discuss proposed oil exploration ventures in Tripura state.   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia, 16 Jan 81 |
| 63     | 14 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet domestic broadcast announces that Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental consultations in Tokyo have ended and that an exchange of opinions was held concerning new trade agreements.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 19 Jan 81       |
| 64     | 14 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) issues a warning in response to Pakistani press speculations that the Zia regime may abandon its policy of nonalignment and openly court the Reagan administration for support. From Moscow's vantage point, such a maneuver would be tantamount to Egyptian President Sadat's "betrayal" of the Arab cause and would inevitably lead to the establishment of US bases on Pakistani soil. The paper concludes that such an initiative "would cloud Pakistan's relations with its neighbors still further and create a new hotbed of tension in Asia."  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 14 Jan 81       |
| 65     | 14 Jan 81 | ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled, "Following a Dangerous Course" in which it criticizes the United States and South Korea for their plans to hold the joint military exercise, TEAM SPIRIT 81, beginning 1 February 81. The article refers to TEAM SPIRIT 81 as "another link in the chain of military provocations being perpetrated by the United States and South Korea in the immediate vicinity of the DPRK's borders."   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 14 Jan 81       |
| 66     | 14 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR/PRC. Izvestiya (Moscow) criticizes China for supporting Kampuchean opponents of the Heng Samrin regime, specifically mentioning attempts to form a "united front" including Prince Sihanouk and supporters of Pol Pot. Izvestiya argues that Beijing is using Prince Sihanouk to perpetrate a "vile masquerade" intended to mislead public opinion. The report also criticizes China for seeking the support of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/USSR, 21 Jan 81       |
| 67     | 15 Jan 81 | PHILIPPINES/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that China will deliver less oil to the Philippines in 1981. A contract for 900,000 metric tons, 100,000 metric tons less than 1980, is signed in Manila between the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation and the Philippine national oil company.   | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 16 Jan 1981      |
| 68     | 15 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Nation Review (Bangkok) reports Communist insurgents have shifted from broadcasting Morse code to clandestine voice transmission for internal communications,  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 15 Jan 81         |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Category   | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|--|------------|------------------------------------|
|        |           | according to senior military intelligence sources. Voice transmission was resorted to on 14 December 1980 by the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) for internal communications. The transmitter appears to be located in Kunming, southern China. The transmissions mainly consist of directives from the CPT to lower echelons. The closure of the clandestine radio on 12 July 1979 was the result of pressure from the Chinese Government which has been trying to promote government-to-government relations with countries in the Southeast Asian region. |            |                                    |
| 69     | 16 Jan 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao meets with a Bangladeshi military delegation during a 2-day tour of Chinese defense installations. The delegation is headed by Major General Mozzamel Hussein.  | MIL        | FBIS/PRC, 22 Jan 81                |
| 70     | 16 Jan 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. TASS (Moscow) editorial calls on the Zia government to release from jail Mohammad Farhad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh. The editorial notes that a broad coalition of opposition forces and democratic youth organizations have petitioned for the Communist leader's release. "Repressions against Communists and other patriotic organizations are playing into the hands of reactionary interests."  | POL        | FBIS/USSR, 16 Jan 81               |
| 71     | 16 Jan 81 | JAPAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reporter Hiroshi Oshima says Japanese PM Suzuki in a press conference in Kuala Lumpur indicated that Japan would no longer support the deposed Kampuchean Government of Pol Pot but would support any government in Kampuchea that is established in a free election. The Japanese PM will also urge UN Secretary General Waldheim and China to bring about an international conference on Kampuchea.   | POL        | FBIS/AP, 16 Jan 81                 |
| 72     | 16 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Dictated from Across the Ocean" in which it criticizes the Japanese Government for promoting US foreign policy in Asia, developing trade with the PRC, and failing to mediate its relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea.  | POL<br>ECO | FBIS/USSR, 22 Jan 81               |
| 73     | 16 Jan 81 | ROK/PRC. Report published by the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation indicates that China's exports of certain products to countries in western Europe threatens to undermine South Korean markets in the same countries. According to the report, Korea and China are engaged in cutthroat competition in the chemical and textile fields.  | ECO        | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>17 Jan 81 |
| 74     | 16 Jan 81 | ROK/PRC. Tong-A Ilbo (Seoul) reports the ROK Transportation Ministry recommended the government abrogate restrictions on the passage of aircraft between China and the United States through ROK territorial airspace. If the airliners of the United States and China were allowed to transit ROK airspace, Korea probably would be able to expand its international airlines, including the right to fly to three cities in the United States and on to Europe while Korean airliners bound for the Middle East could transit Chinese airspace.              | ECO        | FBIS/AP, 19 Jan 81                 |
| 75     | 16 Jan 81 | ROK/PRC. Yonhap (Seoul) reports the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) said competition between South Korea and China for export sales to Europe is posing a serious threat to Seoul's trade, following Beijing's launching of a major drive to expand its already rapidly growing exports to the region.   | ECO        | FBIS/AP, 16 Jan 81                 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 76     | 17 Jan 81 | DPRK/USSR. KWP delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, leaves Pyongyang for Peru. They stop over in Moscow and are greeted by M. N. Smirnovskiy, Deputy Director of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Jan 81   |
| 77     | 18 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. According to a Soviet domestic broadcast, trade with India was valued at R686 million (\$85.1 million) in 1979 and R732 million (\$91.5 million) in the first half of 1980. The 1981-85 trade agreement between the two countries signed in New Delhi in December 1980 provides for the Soviet Union to export to India oil, oil products, asbestos, fertilizers, chemicals, print, and medicine, and to import from India jute, jute products, leather, tea, nuts, spices, tobacco, and cotton fabrics. Additionally, Soviet specialists will assist Indian efforts to search for gas and oil and draw up a nationwide plan for the exploration and production of natural gas for the period 1981-90. | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 22 Jan 81 |
| 78     | 18 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "India: Oil and Cooperation" in which it claims that 70 percent of all Indian oil extracted in 1977-80 was discovered through the joint efforts of Indian and Soviet geologists. According to the article, the Soviet Union is now providing technological assistance to India in the field of super-deep, borehole drilling.  | SCI           | FBIS/USSR, 22 Jan 81 |
| 79     | 18 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) reports Kokusai Denshin Denway Company, the Japanese monopoly in the field of international telecommunications, has concluded that a fishing method using "angler-fish net" is responsible for repeated cutting of an undersea cable between Reihoku town, Kumamoto Prefecture, Kyushu, and Shanghai. The cable has been subject to repeated breaks, the first in October 1978 and as many as eight during 1980, and is now unused. It was once thought the line was being sabotaged by circles unhappy with deeper Sino-Japanese relations.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 80     | 18 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China's fourth Ministry of Machine Building announces China and the Sony Corporation have agreed to set up a joint venture for manufacturing Sony products in China. The products will be sold through Sony's global marketing network. A memorandum on the agreement was exchanged between Sony Chairman Akio Morita and China's National Electric Technology Import and Export Corporation in December. The target date for the establishment of the joint venture is 1984. China will supply production facilities and labor and Sony will provide the technology.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 19 Jan 81   |
| 81     | 18 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) correspondent B. Vinogradov's interview with Kampuchean FM Hun Son is reported. Hun Son says Kampuchea will continue strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and all the world's peace-loving states. Hun Son calls on Thailand to stop interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 21 Jan 81 |
| 82     | 19 Jan 81 | DPRK/PRC. Yonhap (Seoul) reporter Chang Won-su, quoting the Hong Kong newspaper Shipao commentary entitled "What Kim Il-sung Asked China," writes that North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok called on Beijing for massive economic aid and delivered Kim Il-sung's views on the campaign to downgrade Mao Zedong and the reorganization of the power structure in  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 83     | 19 Jan 81 | China. Beijing's leaders urged Pyongyang to change the heavily Moscow-oriented foreign policy, expressing their disagreement with North Korea over the Kampuchean problem and suggesting plans for insuring stability in northeastern Asia.   |               |                              |
|        |           | JAPAN/KAMPUCHEA/ASEAN/PRC. Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) editorial criticizes PM Suzuki's tour of ASEAN nations as lacking in imaginative recommendations and offers. Koichiro Ueda, Chairman of the JCP Policy Commission, criticizes Suzuki for suggesting that Japan would use the Japan-US military alliance as an axis in exercising its political and economic power in Southeast Asia and would press China regarding a settlement of the Kampuchean situation. The JCP chairman felt this was interference in Kampuchean internal affairs.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Jan 81           |
| 84     | 19 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes a speech by Zenko Suzuki that the Japanese Prime Minister delivered in Bangkok, Thailand. In calling for an international conference on Kampuchea, TASS says Tokyo is following in the wake of Washington and Beijing is striving for a confrontation between the ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbors.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 21 Jan 81         |
| 85     | 19 Jan 81 | JAPAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Japanese FM Ito instructs Japan's ambassador to the UN to urge Secretary General Waldheim to convene an international conference on Kampuchea as soon as possible. This is the first manifestation of Japan's pledge to make utmost efforts to realize the conference pledged during PM Suzuki's mid-January tour of the ASEAN member nations. The United States, the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, and other countries concerned are informed of the instructions conveyed by the Japanese Government.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jan 81           |
| 86     | 19 Jan 81 | JAPAN/SRV/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok accused Japanese PM Suzuki of slandering Vietnam and distorting the realities of Kampuchea. The remarks were "aimed at justifying genocidal crimes of the overthrown regime of Pol Pot" and also meant to cover up "intervention and aggression perpetrated by the Chinese expansionists and other imperialist and reactionary forces against the Kampuchean people."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 21 Jan 81           |
| 87     | 19 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet charge d'affairs in Islamabad advises FM Agha Shahi that Afghanistan is ready to begin a dialog with Pakistan without insisting on the prior recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime in Kabul. The Soviet diplomat further assures the GOP that the Kabul regime is prepared to hold such talks in the presence of a UN representative as long as the dialog is not in pursuance of the UNGA resolution (condemning the Soviet presence in Afghanistan) which has been rejected by both Afghanistan and the USSR.   | POL<br>MIL    | Hindu (Madras),<br>27 Jan 81 |
| 88     | 19 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Commenting on President Zia's proposed plan to unite Islamic states in a military defense pact, TASS (Moscow) analyst Sergey Bulantsev criticizes Pakistan which, he claims, is actually "serving the interests of [Zia's] masters in Washington." From the Soviet standpoint, the Islamic defense proposal is seen as a successor to the defunct CENTO Pact aimed against the Soviet Union. Bulantsev takes the occasion to reiterate Brezhnev's New Delhi proposal for the security of the Gulf as the only viable alternative to Zia's scheme, which is labeled "the brainchild of the Pentagon." | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 21 Jan 81         |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| 89     | 19 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Wilfred Burchett writes in a dispatch in <u>Afrique-Asie</u> (Paris) that Hanoi is taking Chinese threats of a "second lesson" very seriously, especially since these repeated threats are accompanied by military provocations along the border. The American-Chinese agreement on joint support for the Khmer Rouge remnants established in Thailand and China's efforts to mobilize Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean "puppets" into anti-national fronts and various other sabotage organizations have forced Vietnam to develop its armed forces, to maintain them at a high level of combat readiness, and to channel considerable manpower resources into national defense tasks. Hoang Tun, editor of <u>Nhan Dan</u> (Hanoi) states that Vietnam is experiencing "an economic crisis resulting from Chinese military pressures. The Chinese have recruited former officers from the Saigon regime and openly advocate overthrowing the SRV government and replacing it with another led by Hoang Van Hoan. According to the author, they would like to "set up a cordon sanitaire" around Vietnam to try to weaken it. He claims the establishment of good relations with Britain and Australia were broken largely under pressure from China. Economic development could be more rapid if the country did not have to face Chinese aggression and constant threat of another invasion, this time aimed at the vital industrial centers along the northern coast. One advantage that has emerged is that the Chinese expansionist policy in the region is forcing the three Indochinese peoples to cooperate more closely in order to stave off the threat. | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81   |
| 90     | 20 Jan 81 | JAPAN/SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi commentary disparages PM Suzuki's remarks in Thailand on the Kampuchean problem as repetitions of slander voiced by Beijing and other international reactionary forces. However, it reports, this time Suzuki has revealed himself as a "proponent of crimes and an accomplice of Beijing expansionism" and as a "zealous defender of Beijing," which caused the Kampuchean tragedy.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 21 Jan 81  |
| 91     | 20 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan recites the text of a Soviet Foreign Ministry statement issued to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow on an unspecified date. The statement criticizes the Japanese Government for designating 7 February as Northern Islands Day. According to the statement, the Soviet Government does not recognize the Japanese claim that a territorial issue exists between the two countries and this position will not be changed.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 21 Jan 81  |
| 92     | 20 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Fisheries Agency and whaling industry spokesmen say they do not believe the USSR has decided to halt whaling totally. The Japanese Fisheries Agency will present a united front with the Soviet Union at the next meeting of the International Whaling Commission to obtain the maximum allowable whale catch quota.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jan 81  |
| 93     | 20 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine station) commentary calls on nonaligned countries to oppose the USSR's policy which has "glaringly" violated nonaligned principles in the past few years. Soviet, Vietnamese, and Cuban expansionists have diverted the movement to serving their aggressive and expansionist policies the broadcast asserts.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jan 81  |
| 94     | 20 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs responds to a 2 January note from the SRV's Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposing a cease-fire at the border for the Lunar   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 21 Jan 81;<br><u>Beijing Review</u> ,<br>2 Feb 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
|        |           | New Year (Tet) by labelling the proposal a "hypocritical move aimed at deceiving world opinion and deluding the Vietnamese people." A Xinhua (Beijing) commentator adds that for the past 2 years the only problem on the Sino-Vietnamese border has been Vietnamese military provocations. If the Hanoi authorities are sincere about relaxing tensions they should cease their provocation of China, withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, and stop following the Soviet Union's policy of expansionism and regional hegemonism.  |               |                              |
| 95     | 21 Jan 81 | ASEAN/JAPAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentator hails Japanese PM Suzuki's visit to the five ASEAN countries, interpreting it as evidence of Japan's response to the Soviet threat, not only to Japan's home islands but to the Straits of Malacca as well.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 22 Jan 81          |
| 96     | 21 Jan 81 | DPRK/USSR. Cooperation plan for 1981 and 1982 in the fields of public health and medical science between the DPRK Ministry of Public Health and the Soviet Union's Ministry of Public Health is signed in Pyongyang.  | SCI           | FBIS/USSR, 22 Jan 81         |
| 97     | 21 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports new border provocations committed by China against Vietnam from 14 January to 17 January.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 21 Jan 81           |
| 98     | 21 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Satiar Nurmashevich Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and an official delegation arrive in Bangkok for a week-long visit as guests of the Thai parliament. Bangkok Nation Review reports ACM Harin Hongsakun, the parliament president, expressed uneasiness that the Russian delegates would concentrate on political rather than parliamentary matters during their discussions with Thai leaders. Arrangements were made for the delegates to meet Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman and Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong but the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok unilaterally tried to seek a meeting for the visiting delegates with Premier Prem Tinsulanon and His Majesty the King. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jan 81           |
| 99     | 22 Jan 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) describes South Korean President Chon-wan's invitation to Chairman Kim Il-song to visit Seoul to discuss reunification as a very clumsy performance and refers to Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as having gained widespread support among the people of Korea and of the world. Chairman Kim has already issued a statement pointing out that Chon could never be accepted as a party in exchanges with the North.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 23 Jan 81          |
| 100    | 22 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Premier I. V. Arkhipov arrives in New Delhi at the head of a high-ranking official delegation to attend the sixth session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission. The Commission was formed as the result of two agreements signed in 1978 and 1979 for long-term economic cooperation between the two countries. At the present session, working groups of officials of both nations will discuss some 20 major projects dealing with metallurgy, machine-building, oil, coal, and power generation.  | ECO<br>SCI    | Hindu (Madras),<br>22 Jan 81 |
| 101    | 22 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol for the establishment of a plant to construct pre-fabricated structures for canal lining, for the application of directional blasting systems in dam construction, and for research on aquatic weed control by biological and chemical means. The protocol represents the first working program negotiated by the two countries in the field of irrigation.  | ECO<br>SCI    | Hindu (Madras),<br>22 Jan 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 102    | 22 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. International Oil Trading Co., one of Japan's two Chinese oil importing agents, discloses China has notified it of a plan to raise crude prices by \$3 a barrel retroactive to 1 January. China sets the prices of its oil for export to Japan through negotiations with the two importing agents.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jan 81   |
| 103    | 22 Jan 81 | JAPAN/SRV/PRC. Phan Nhu Sam, acting head of the SRV Foreign Ministry's Department of Asia, meets with Japanese Ambassador Eihiro Noda to protest an "anti-Vietnam" statement made by Premier Suzuki in Bangkok on 19 January. According to the SRV, Suzuki's repetition of Chinese allegations against Vietnam played into Beijing's plan to pit ASEAN countries against Indochinese countries, resulting in increased tension in the region.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 104    | 22 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan comments that public opinion in Japan is opposed to the Japanese Government's use of the Northern Islands issue to "stir up enmity toward the Soviet Union."   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 28 Jan 81 |
| 105    | 22 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) reports that on 2 January the Chinese PLA held a "grand meeting" in Beijing to mark the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Over 1,000 cadres and combatants of the PLA Beijing artillery division, Division Commander Zhang Yinghui, and Yin Zuozhen, Deputy Director of the PRC Ministry of National Defense Foreign Affairs Bureau, attended the meeting. Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador Pech Cheang and his staff also attended by invitation. In a speech at the meeting, Zhen Jipei, Political Commissar of the artillery division, expressed firm support for the assistance given by the Chinese Army and people to the struggle waged by the DKA, guerrillas, and people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and PDGCUK against the Vietnamese aggressors. He pledged continued support by the Chinese people until victory is achieved. | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 106    | 22 Jan 81 | SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore media, commenting on PM Lee Kuan Yew's message of congratulations to President Ronald Reagan, notes that "the non-Communist world needs a strong and capable leader in the United States, one resolute enough to check the insidious erosion by the Soviets of Western influence in non-Communist areas of stability in all continents and world oceans."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Jan 81   |
| 107    | 22 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) denounces Beijing hostility toward Vietnam and says it will rebound against China. The statement is made in regard to the PRC's rejection of a cease-fire in armed hostilities on the common border proposed by Vietnam for the Lunar New Year holiday.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jan 81   |
| 108    | 22 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. Vice Premier General Vo Nguyen Giap, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee, receives a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Sciences and Education led by its deputy head, Ya. G. Yanovsky. Giap expresses gratitude for Soviet assistance in this field and looks toward further development of cooperation.   | SCI<br>CUL    | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 109    | 22 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR. During a courtesy call on Thai Parliament President Sattar Nurnashevich Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium says the USSR would like to see  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 110    | 23 Jan 81 | <p>peace restored in the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia, and elsewhere in the world. The USSR, he claims, is trying to defuse international tensions.</p> <p>INDIA/USSR. USSR agrees to assist India in constructing a super thermal power plant during discussions of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in New Delhi. The plant which will use coal as fuel, will be constructed in the Singrauli coal belt of Uttar Pradesh. It will have an initial capacity of 1000 MW which will be expanded subsequently to 3000 MW. About 1000 kilometers of transmission lines will be laid. More Soviet technicians are expected to arrive in India to assess generation and transmission systems. The Joint Commission also discussed plans for the development of the Jhanjira underground coal mine to a capacity of 2.8 million tons a year and the Mukanda strip mine into an integrated complex with a capacity of 4 million tons a year. Detailed talks were also held on the proposed modernization and expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants. The two sides reviewed the construction program concerning the Visakhapatnam steel plant and agreed to continue technical discussions to finalize the design and construction schedule of the alumina plant to be set up in Andhra Pradesh.</p> | ECO<br>SCI    | Patriot (New Delhi),<br>21 Jan 81;<br>Hindu (Madras),<br>24 Jan 81 |
| 111    | 23 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports Kampuchea and the Soviet Union have signed a cultural agreement in Phnom Penh calling for the USSR to supply Kampuchea with machinery and special equipment for archaeological and restoration work.  | CUL           | FBIS/USSR, 29 Jan 81   |
| 112    | 23 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports a statement of 21 January 1981 in which the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea appeals to the coming meeting of the NAM in New Delhi to thwart the attempts of the Hanoi authorities to get the Heng Samrin regime into the movement.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 26 Jan 81  |
| 113    | 23 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach in an interview for <u>Sueddeutsche Zeitung</u> (Munich) states that "for the time being, no Soviet military bases are being planned" in Vietnam but international developments will determine what happens in the future. Vietnam intends to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea only when "China stops its policy of aggression against us."   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 114    | 23 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. Soviet Union agrees to provide training to leading Vietnamese economic cadres and specialists in the 1981-85 period. Middle- and high-level cadres will be sent to schools in the USSR for training, and Soviet professors will be dispatched annually to work at Vietnam's high-level administrative and economic management schools. The agreement was signed in Moscow by V. P. Yelyutin, the Soviet Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnam's Ambassador to the Soviet Union.  | ECO<br>SCI    | FBIS/USSR, 26 Jan 81   |
| 115    | 23 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. At a luncheon for the Santisuk Association, Thai FM Sittithi Sawetsila says he is pleased that China has a more positive policy toward ASEAN and has cultivated understanding and good relations with the countries of the region. ASEAN is prepared to cooperate with China and even the Indochinese nations in the pursuit of peace. Asked whether the Thai Government had asked China to stop supporting Communist insurgents in Thailand, Sawetsila said China had given assurance it did not support Communists in Thailand. PM Prem Tinsulanon, during his visit to China, asked Beijing not to  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| 116    | 23 Jan 81 | interfere in Thailand's internal affairs since Bangkok had to spend much of its budget each year to suppress its Communist insurgents.<br><br>THAILAND/USSR. Sattar Nurmashevich Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visiting Bangkok, notes the visit of his delegation is the first of its kind to Thailand, that relations between the two countries are "without stain," and friendship is "smooth." Imashev expects to learn about the Thai parliament and the Thai way of life during his visit and also plans to discuss the promotion of mutual cooperation in the scientific, technological, and cultural fields with Thai leaders. Deputy PM Colonel Thanat Khoman tells newsmen that he will meet with the Soviet delegation on 26 January and will urge the Soviet Union to influence its friends constructively by showing them that the USSR is working for peace in the world through international activities. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 23 Jan 81  |
| 117    | 24 Jan 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC. Mirza Golan Hafiz, Speaker of the Bangladesh parliament, addresses the biannual gathering of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society meeting in Dacca. Hafiz calls China a "trusted friend" which in the past has extended Bangladesh and other small Asian countries "unqualified support." The meeting passes a resolution urging the government to lift restrictions on friendship associations to set up branch offices in the districts. The membership calls for the "promotion of friendship between the people of Bangladesh and China."  | CUL<br>POL    | JPRS No. 77623,<br>19 Mar 81;<br>JPRS No. 77567,<br>12 Mar 81 |
| 118    | 24 Jan 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC. Communist Party of India daily claims Bangladesh will dispatch a high-powered Air Force team to China in the first week of February. Information on the purpose of the visit is not available.  | MIL           | Blitz (Bombay),<br>24 Jan 81                                  |
| 119    | 24 Jan 81 | INDIA/SRV/PRC. Press communique issued by the India-Marxist delegation of the Communist Party at the end of its tour of Vietnam commends the SRV on its achievements, protests China's policy toward Vietnam and calls on it to stop its provocations, and supports Vietnam's proposal for the resumption of talks leading to the restoration of PRC-SRV relations.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 28 Jan 81  |
| 120    | 24 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan conclude a new civil aviation agreement in Beijing. Japan Airlines will fly from Beijing to the Middle East over the Karakoram route now used by airlines of Iran and Pakistan. CAAC's Boeing 747 jetliners will be allowed to make two flights a week to New York via Tokyo.  | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 28 Jan 81   |
| 121    | 24 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. KPRC Vice President Pen Sovan receives Soviet Ambassador C. V. Bostorin in Phnom Penh and tells him the Kampuchean situation is developing favorably, despite Chinese collusion with the United States and Thai provocations which are supporting the "reactionary Kampucheans." He also thanks the Soviet Union for its aid to and support for the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81  |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 122    | 24 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by S. N. Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, is in Thailand on an official visit. The delegation was welcomed to Thailand on 22 January by Harin Hongsa-kun, president of Thailand's National Assembly. In his brief welcoming speech, Harin made a positive assessment of the relations existing between Thailand and the USSR.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 29 Jan 81 |
| 123    | 25 Jan 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) in a comment on the commutation of South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung's death sentence, quotes Kim Il-song as saying that if Chun Doo Hwan really wants to do something for Korea he should release Kim Tae-chung and other imprisoned democrats instead of making hypocritical and farcical proposals for the ex-<br>change of visits between the leaders of South and North Korea.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 26 Jan 81  |
| 124    | 25 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports Foreign Trade Vice Minister Vladimir N. Sushkov, senior Soviet official, has urged Japan to move quickly in order not to lose potentially lucrative business opportunities in pipeline construction and other Soviet projects. Sushkov came to Tokyo on 12 January to discuss primarily the development of oil and natural gas off Sakhalin. Cooperation on this project and longer range cooperation such as construction of an integrated steel mill and development of copper and asbestos mines were discussed at a joint economic committee meeting held in Tokyo earlier in January. The Soviet Union is ready to provide Japan annually with more than 100 million tons of crude oil and 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas for 20 years beginning in 1988. The Japan National Oil Corporation has a 42.8 percent stake in the Soviet Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Company. | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 125    | 25 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes the Japanese Government's decision to establish the nation's first armored division and deploy it to Hokkaido.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 28 Jan 81 |
| 126    | 25 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Surin Maisikhrot of the Bangkok Nation Review interviews Khieu Samphan at his headquarters in Kampuchean territory. He is quoted as saying he believes Beijing wants all the resistance movements to be united and implicitly admits there has been some cooperation between the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann's faction, but it has "not involved any concrete actions yet."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 127    | 26 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the PRC State Council, and delegation arrive in Rangoon for a 5-day goodwill visit to Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government. It is Zhao's first visit abroad since he became premier.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jan 81   |
| 128    | 26 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan will make a grant to China for the construction of a 1,000-bed China-Japan friendship hospital in Beijing. Japanese Ambassador Kenzo Yoshida and China's Vice Minister of Public Health Tan Yunhe sign the notes. Construction is to start in the autumn of 1981 and is to be completed by the spring of 1984.   | SCI<br>ECO    | FBIS/PRC, 28 Jan 81  |
| 129    | 26 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. Sattar Nurmashevich Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and party pay a courtesy call on Thai Deputy PM Colonel Thanat Khoman. The prime minister tells newsmen that he corrected the Soviet belief that Thailand is following instructions from countries like China and the United States. The  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Feb 81    |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---|
|        |           | Soviet visitor called for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem to which Thailand agreed, but recommended that the USSR support a political solution in conformity with the UN charter and international law. Colonel Thanat told his visitors that "as a military superpower, the Soviet Union could stop the fighting in Kampuchea at any time by ending its support for the country which is interfering in Kampuchea" and he hoped the Soviet Union would "readjust its attitude."  |               |   |
| 130    | 26 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnam releases 14 Chinese Nationals arrested for intruding into Vietnamese territory along the Sino-Vietnamese border, in Lang Son Province.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 27 Jan 81                                    |
| 131    | 26 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR/PRC. In a special interview given by Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov to an unidentified journalist, the 30-year old Thai-Soviet relationship is described as emphasizing trade and economic issues. Kuznetsov notes that Soviet foreign policy has not changed; it declares support for detente and international cooperation and resolute opposition to arms stockpiling, war, and difficulties caused by imperialism. He charges the Chinese publish material on the military threat from the Soviet Union as a pretext to oppose the efforts to reduce tension and fuel the arms race and claims the Soviets have no intention of colonizing Afghanistan or launching any aggression against the subcontinent or the Persian Gulf. He further claims that the Soviets feel the Chinese leaders have now made it clear their intention to dominate the Southeast Asian region. The Soviet Union has no expansionist ambitions nor has it interfered in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries. It is giving assistance to the Indochinese states in the form of medicine, food, and economic aid. The USSR supports the Kampuchean people's right to defend their national sovereignty and national development and believes the Kampuchean situation will soon return to normal. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 19 Jan 81                                    |
| 132    | 27 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. Agreement under which the PRC will purchase 80,000 tons of rice from Burma is signed in Rangoon by Zhao Guangli, Deputy Managing Director of the Chinese National Cereals, Oils, and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation, and Lieutenant Colonel Soe Nyunt, Managing Director of the Myanma Export-Import Corporation.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 29 Jan 81                                    |
| 133    | 27 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. China's Premier Zhao Ziyang, on an official visit to Burma, visits the Swe Taung textile mill, a joint Burma-China project at Prome, central Burma. The mill is expected to be completed in March 1982 when it will have 40,000 spindles and 900 weaving machines, and will produce 6.3 million yards of blended textiles a year.   | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 28 Jan 81                                   |
| 134    | 27 Jan 81 | BURMA/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Burmese to Burma praises Burmese FM U Lay Maung on the conclusion of his visits to Thailand and the SRV. The visits indicate Burma's concern for the fate and peaceful future of Southeast Asia. While in Hanoi, U Lay Maung received a request from Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach for Burma's assistance in arranging talks between the SRV and Thailand.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 28 Jan 81                                  |
| 135    | 27 Jan 81 | DPRK/USSR. Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, is reported to have received a letter of solidarity from two Soviet leaders: A. P. Shitikov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and V. P. Ruben, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet. The letter praises the DPRK Government   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 3 Feb 81;<br>Pyongyang Times,<br>14 Feb 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 136    | 27 Jan 81 | and the KWP for their attempts to solve the question of Korean reunification in a peaceful way, on a democratic basis, without any outside interference. The letter from the Soviet leaders does not mention President Kim Il-sung. President Kim announced the DPRK's most recent proposal for Korean reunification at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party in October 1980.   |               |                                    |
| 137    | 27 Jan 81 | INDIA/PRC. During an interview with an Australian newspaper, PM Gandhi discounts theories that Sino-Indian relations received a setback as a result of President Brezhnev's state visit to India. Mrs. Gandhi maintains India is anxious to normalize relations with China.   | POL           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>28 Jan 81      |
| 138    | 27 Jan 81 | INDIA/USSR. Head of the Soviet cosmonaut training center reports the USSR can put an Indian cosmonaut in space as early as 1982 if a decision to select the cosmonaut is taken soon.  | SCI           | Statesman (Calcutta),<br>28 Jan 81 |
| 139    | 27 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan accuses Japanese PM Suzuki of preventing the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union and says that Soviet proposals for a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation, a long-term economic cooperation agreement, and a cultural agreement have been rejected by the Suzuki administration. The broadcast refers to the Japanese Government's position on Afghanistan as slanderous and criticizes Japan's "nonexistent" claims to the Northern Islands.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 28 Jan 81               |
| 140    | 27 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports the Soviet Union has basically agreed to supply natural gas from the waters off Sakhalin to Japan for 20 years in the form of liquefied natural gas. An annual LNG supply volume of 3 million tons was agreed on, to begin in or after 1986. Sodeco, a joint company of Japanese oil and trading companies, and the USSR have yet to agree on the selection of a site for the plant to liquify the natural gas, the determination of the most desirable route for a pipeline to transport the natural gas to the projected liquifying plant from gathering points, and future financing of the project. A joint working committee to study these problems has been established.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 27 Jan 81                 |
| 141    | 27 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Thai Deputy PM Dr. Thanat Khoman is taken aback, when greeting Vice President of the Supreme Soviet Imashev and his delegation, by Imashev's aggressiveness and rudeness in reading a Russian document which Thanat cannot even follow through an interpreter. Thanat, in response to the Soviet charge that Thailand is following the Chinese or the Americans, protests that Thailand has been independent for several hundred years and follows a policy serving the national interests. Thanat also tells Imashev the Kampuchean problem must be solved in a political way, through a UN conference. At a luncheon following the meeting, Dr. Thanat recommends the USSR play a role in enhancing peace and good relations with other countries. On China's warning to Thailand that a superpower was threatening Thailand's security, Dr. Thanat replies, "The Soviet Union also warned us to beware of China and the United States." | POL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Jan 81                 |
| 141    | 27 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. During deliberations with Islamic delegations in Taif, President Zia reports he has received "intimations of flexibility" from Moscow and Kabul and that this would be a favorable opportunity for the United Nations to appoint a special representa-   | POL           | Times (London),<br>28 Jan 81       |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory     | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
|        |           | tive to start peace talks for a solution to the Afghan dilemma. Zia is reportedly concerned that hard-line states in the Islamic Conference such as Saudi Arabia may side with rebel observers at the conference who rule out any talks with the Communist regime in Kabul or its Kremlin backers. Zia maintains a military solution in ridding Afghanistan of Russian troops is impractical and it is in the best interest of all parties to negotiate a settlement. Afghan rebel spokesmen at the conference reject Zia's call for talks, claiming their only intention is to drive the Russians out by force of arms. |                   |                      |
| 142    | 27 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi decries Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to Burma and Thailand as supportive of Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism.  | POL               | FBIS/AP, 28 Jan 81   |
| 143    | 27 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. Medicine, tents, blankets, and other aid goods for Vietnamese flood victims arrives in Haiphong, courtesy of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR.  | ECO<br>CUL        | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81   |
| 144    | 27 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Unattributed article in Bangkok Voice of Free Asia describes the relations between Thailand and the PRC, established on 1 July 1975. With common aspirations to strengthen traditional ties despite different political, economic and social systems, there has been peaceful coexistence, an agreement leading to the expansion of two-way trade, closer economic cooperation, maritime navigation and civil aviation agreements, and a strengthening of traditional ties. The commentary notes China has much to contribute toward regional security.  | POL               | FBIS/AP, 28 Jan 81   |
| 145    | 27 Jan 81 | THAILAND/SRV/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that Thailand rejects both an SRV proposal for bilateral talks and a collective security plan for Southeast Asia made by a visiting Soviet delegation.   | POL               | FBIS/PRC, 28 Jan 81  |
| 146    | 28 Jan 81 | ASEAN/JAPAN. Japanese FM Ito urges China to improve its relations with the non-Communist ASEAN countries, calling good relations between the two parties "a key to the stability of Asia." In a meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao in Tokyo, Ito also introduces various views of ASEAN countries on their relations with China in connection with Beijing's assistance to Communist parties of ASEAN countries and the problems concerning the people of Chinese origin.   | POL               | FBIS/AP, 28 Jan 81   |
| 147    | 28 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Soviet domestic broadcast says Thailand's PM Prem Tinsulanon expressed interest in economic and scientific cooperation between Thailand and the USSR to S. N. Imashev, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, who led a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on a visit to Thailand. The Supreme Soviet's delegation to Thailand was the first official visit by a USSR delegation to Thailand in the history of Soviet-Thai relations.   | POL<br>ECO<br>SCI | FBIS/USSR, 29 Jan 81 |
| 148    | 28 Jan 81 | BURMA/SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi refutes PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's remarks on support for Southeast Asian countries and promises to contribute to the common task of defense against aggression and the safeguarding of peace. The broadcast notes the 30 year Chinese harassment of Burma with whom a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed and notes an increase in secret Chinese support for anti-Burmese terrorist elements, including the White Flag Party and the Kachin Independence Army. Beijing leaders have  | POL               | FBIS/AP, 29 Jan 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source             |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--------------------|
| 149    | 28 Jan 81 | <p>formed a unified military command for the Burmese insurgents to increase harassment and subversive activities against the Burmese Government. Chinese troops have also been ordered 20 kilometers into Burma to assist the terrorists in setting up liberation zones inside the country.</p> <p>INDONESIA/PRC. Mr. Sukardi, Deputy Chairman of the ruling Golkar (Functional Group) in Jakarta, tells newsmen that any plan to normalize diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China should be called off for the time being in view of China's refusal to stop supporting Communist parties in Southeast Asia. If relations with China are normalized, the door will be open for the Chinese Government to revive the banned Indonesian Communist Party.</p> | POL           | FBIS/AP, 29 Jan 81 |
| 150    | 28 Jan 81 | <p>JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited has asked the China National Technical Import Corporation to send a representative to Tokyo to explain the circumstances leading to the cancellation of a \$425 million steel mill order. The mill was to be part of the Shanghai Baoshan steelworks being built with the aid of Nippon Steel Corporation as China's first modern integrated steelworks.</p>   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 28 Jan 81 |
| 151    | 28 Jan 81 | <p>JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Transport Ministry informs the US Government it will approve the application filed by Pan American World Airways to start a US-China service via Tokyo, beginning with two flights weekly. China and Japan, during aviation talks held in Beijing last week, also agreed in principle to allow Chinese planes to stop over in Tokyo on flights made to the United States from Beijing.</p>   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 28 Jan 81 |
| 152    | 28 Jan 81 | <p>JAPAN/USSR. In a note submitted verbally to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow, Japan refutes the Soviet claim that the decision by the Japanese Government to designate 7 February as a "Northern Territories Day" represents an unfriendly act against the Soviet Union. The note reiterates Japan's position that the foundation for truly stabilized Japan-Soviet relations can be built only through solution of the territorial issue and conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty.</p>   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 29 Jan 81 |
| 153    | 28 Jan 81 | <p>KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports China has put forward to non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia a proposal for a solution of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, calling for a new military force and eventually free elections. The three-fold proposal calls for (1) the establishment of a united front of all resistance factions in Kampuchea headed by former Kampuchean head of state Prince Sihanouk or former Prime Minister Son Sann; (2) ASEAN nations, the United States, and other interested parties, to help set up a non-Communist armed force in Kampuchea; and (3) the Kampuchean people to select their own leaders through free elections and decide on their own social system.</p>                                  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 29 Jan 81 |
| 154    | 28 Jan 81 | <p>LAOS/USSR. Memorandum on cultural cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union is signed in Vientiane by Sontheu Phetmani, Acting Head of the Office of Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture, and Tourism, and Kudrashov, Deputy Head of the Soviet Culture Ministry Foreign Relations Department.</p>  | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 155    | 29 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. Premier Zhao Ziyang, and members of his delegation visiting Burma on a goodwill mission, call on U Thawng Kyi, member of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Burmese President U Ne Win also receives the visitors.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81   |
| 156    | 29 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) announces that Burma's President U Ne Win has accepted an invitation to visit China at a time convenient to him. The invitation was extended by China's Premier Zhao Ziyang during his meeting with the President in Rangoon.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 30 Jan 81  |
| 157    | 29 Jan 81 | BURMA/PRC. <u>Izvestiya</u> (Moscow) reports that Burmese rebels supported by the PRC have refused to lay down their arms and accept amnesty as proposed by the Government of Burma. Many other former opponents of the Rangoon Government, including former Burmese PM U Nu, have accepted amnesty and will not face criminal prosecution. <u>Izvestiya</u> says China's support of the Burmese rebels is one example of its policy of expansionism and hegemonism.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 4 Feb 81  |
| 158    | 29 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC. <u>Quan Doi Nhan Dan</u> (Hanoi) editorial urges China to respond with practical deeds to the proposal of the three Indochinese countries to sign bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence. Peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be "immediately guaranteed when there is positive response from Beijing and the traditional friendly relations between the people of the Indochinese countries and the Chinese people will be restored."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81   |
| 159    | 29 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. <u>Nhan Dan</u> (Hanoi) claims China is concerned about a developing trend toward dialog between Vietnam and the Southeast Asian countries. Chinese Premier Zhao's tour of these countries, it says therefore, is an attempt to get them to oppose both the Soviet Union and Vietnam.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81   |
| 160    | 29 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. TASS (Moscow) report at the conclusion of a meeting of the Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City says the meeting indicates that the three countries are striving for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The TASS report also calls for the ASEAN nations to begin a dialog with the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea to strengthen trust and understanding among the countries of the region. This was the third meeting of the foreign ministers of the three countries in the past 18 months.     | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 30 Jan 81 |
| 161    | 29 Jan 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Soviet Union places two orders for a total of 60,000 tons of Thai rice which will be shipped during February and March.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 29 Jan 81   |
| 162    | 30 Jan 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Bangkok Siam Rat "Nincha" column warns that the proposal of the Indochinese ministerial conference was motivated by the desire to create a division among ASEAN members and other friendly countries. It feels China will not accept the Indochinese proposal and urges ASEAN members to strengthen their solidarity and reject the Indochinese proposal. The writer believes Vietnam's move was designed to test ASEAN's attitude rather than provoke a reaction from China. Reaction of the Soviet Union also cannot be neglected. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81    |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| 163    | 30 Jan 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) describes the "Four Point Statement" issued by the Indochinese foreign ministers as "only a rehash of shopworn tunes," as those put forward by Nguyen Co Thach at the 35th UN General Assembly on September 25 last year which was "immediately repudiated by Thailand and the other ASEAN countries."  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 30 Jan 81 |
| 164    | 30 Jan 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that while in Thailand the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet met with Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman. Opinions were exchanged on issues of bilateral relations and the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. The delegation returned to Moscow on 29 January.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 6 Feb 81 |
| 165    | 30 Jan 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo), quoting public security sources, reports signs of normalization in relations between the Communist Parties of Japan and China are appearing and the two parties may possibly be in secret contact. Particular note is being paid to the publication in Renmin Ribao (Beijing), the official newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, of an article criticizing the Soviet Union's intrusion into Afghanistan published in the 10 January issue of the JCP daily Akahata. This is the first time the Chinese paper has run an article originally appearing in Akahata since the two parties severed relations in February 1966. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81  |
| 166    | 30 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. PM Suzuki replying to questions in the Japanese House of Councillors, discounts the possibility of Japan-Soviet relations being improved in the foreseeable future and sees no prospect for an early resumption of ministerial-level talks between the two governments. Continued heed must be paid to the Soviet military capability maintained in the areas close to Japan, he stresses.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81  |
| 167    | 30 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. About 500 persons, including PM Suzuki, cabinet ministers, and members of major political parties will participate in a meeting on 7 February in Tokyo aimed at launching a nationwide campaign for the early return of the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido. The day will be designated "Northern Territories Day."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81  |
| 168    | 30 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) cites an article in Yomiuri (Osaka) entitled "Weapons Exports to South Korea" which reports that an Osaka firm specializing in steel exports has exported \$3.75 million worth of artillery barrels to the ROK. Izvestiya criticizes the Government of Japan for violating the Japanese Constitution and allowing the sale of military materials.  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 5 Feb 81 |
| 169    | 30 Jan 81 | KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/PRC. Radio Vientiane unattributed commentary reports on the conclusion of the Indochinese foreign ministers conference and outlines its four-point proposal. With regard to the peoples of Laos and China, the LPDR demands that the PRC respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, end its support of Lao exiles in Chinese territory and in other countries, and cease its armed provocations along the Lao Chinese border. A response to these proposals will serve as a basis for the restoration of "normal relations of friendship" between the two countries.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81   |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                   |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 170    | 30 Jan 81 | LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Radio Vientiane feature blames Thai "ruling reactionaries" for "following in Beijing's footsteps" for the 27 January Thai shooting at a Lao cargo boat on the Mekong River.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81                        |
| 171    | 30 Jan 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia reveals at a press conference that the Soviet Union has shown a relaxation of its hard-line position on the issue of Afghanistan and has offered Pakistan a new proposal to resolve the dispute. Although President Zia declines to discuss the contents of the proposal, he betrays a note of suspicion when he obliquely criticizes the Soviets for the intense pressure they are bringing to bear to get Pakistan to the negotiating table with the DRA. "There is no military solution to the Afghanistan problem and no purpose would be served if you keep on condemning a party with whom you also wanted to talk."  | POL           | Muslim (Islamabad),<br>31 Jan 81         |
| 172    | 30 Jan 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. In a press conference in Moscow on the Indochinese ministers conference, Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union castigates Beijing "ruling circles" for causing instability and tension in Southeast Asia and for being a source of threat to the Indochinese countries. He stresses that China must cease its hostility to the three countries.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81                        |
| 173    | 30 Jan 81 | SRV/USSR. VNA reports the Soviet newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya on 29 January praised the constructive initiatives taken by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea at the ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81                        |
| 174    | 30 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and FM Huang Hua arrive in Bangkok for a 4-day visit to Thailand, the first by a PRC premier. The premier expresses his desire to further strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between Thailand and China. He appreciates Thailand's support in discounting Vietnam's proposal for a Indochinese-ASEAN conference as "nothing new," and reiterates China's support for Thailand's struggle against foreign aggression. In an interview on Radio Bangkok, Thai PM Sawet-sila comments on the growth of Thai-China relations, particularly after PM General Kriangsak's visit to China. He comments on trade, scientific and technical exchange agreements signed, and commercial ties between the two countries. The Thai premier feels the Chinese Government has a "constructive policy" toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia. | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 2 Feb 81<br>FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81 |
| 175    | 30 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao offers a donation of 10,320,000 baht (\$491,000) for the refugees taking shelter in Thailand.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 30 Jan 81                      |
| 176    | 30 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC/SRV. Bangkok Post editorial cautions Premier Zhao about making public statements that could be misconstrued as indicating a Sino-Thai alliance against Vietnam. It notes that Thailand has no conflict with Vietnam and does not wish its ASEAN partners, who may be more apprehensive of China than Vietnam, to gain wrong impressions of Thai intentions.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Jan 81                       |
| 177    | 30 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the arrival of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang in Bangkok and claims China is attempting to use Thailand to draw ASEAN into a confrontation with the SRV, Kampuchea, and Laos.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 2 Feb 81                      |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 178    | 31 Jan 81 | JAPAN/USSR. JIJI Press (Tokyo), quoting business sources, announces Japanese Business circles have agreed to a Soviet proposal to hold a preparatory meeting for the sixth Japan-Soviet private conference on science and technology in Tokyo in mid-February, apparently indicating business circles' intent to resume full-scale economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Soviets are interested in Japan's labor-saving machinery, especially industrial robots, because of the labor shortage in their country.  | SCI<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81  |
| 179    | 31 Jan 81 | THAILAND/PRC. After a meeting in Bangkok of Thai and Chinese trade delegations, Commerce Minister Squadron Leader Bunmi Punmasi tells newsmen that Thailand and China have set their targets for 1981 bilateral trade. China also was requested to send a mission to observe the production of Thai products and appoint an agent to purchase Thai products directly in Thailand rather than through a third country. Thailand asked China not to compete in third countries and requested that China buy Thai tapioca products and use Thai ships in transporting goods between the two countries. The Thai communications minister disclosed that the Chinese side was advised about the first flight of Thai International to Quangzhou on 2 April. Regular flights will be conducted every Thursday through Mandalay in Burma without flying over Chiang Mai Province. China was asked to provide officials and facilities for handling tourist promotion and cargo transportation. | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81  |
| 180    | 1 Feb 81  | ASEAN/PRC. Thailand's king receives visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and accepts an invitation for his two daughters to visit China.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 2 Feb 81   |
| 181    | 1 Feb 81  | ASEAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang says at a press conference in Bangkok that China has always disapproved the export of revolution and will continue to make efforts so that China's relations with the Communist Parties of the ASEAN countries will not affect its friendship and cooperation with those countries. He states that China supports the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) in the UN and in international conferences. Zhao also says Vietnam's pursuance of regional hegemonism with Soviet backing is the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia and the disruption of peace and stability in the region.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 2 Feb 81;<br><u>Beijing Review</u> ,<br>9 Feb 81 |
| 182    | 1 Feb 81  | INDIA/USSR. Unconfirmed news brief carried in an East German defense reports that the Indian Navy will equip its <u>Krivak</u> Class destroyers with Kamov KA-25 helicopters. No details are supplied.  | MIL           | Flieger Revue<br>(East Berlin), Feb 81                     |
| 183    | 1 Feb 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo) reports much apprehension concerning the Soviet Union in Hokkaido. Movements to foster friendship with the USSR are going on alongside those to gain the return of the northern islands claimed by Japan. The first Japan-Soviet friendship hall in Hokkaido was built in Sarufutsumura in 1972; the East Hokkaido Japan-Soviet friendship and trade hall was built in 1977 in Kushiro along with the Japan-Soviet friendship and culture hall in Sapporo. In July 1980, the Wakkanai Japan-Soviet friendship hall opened. Plans to construct such halls are progressing also in Hakodate and Otaru. Circumstances attending the establishment of a friendship hall and the form of management differ. The Sapporo hall is managed by a foundation approved by  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source             |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|--------------------|
| 184    | 1 Feb 81 | <p>the foreign minister; the Hokkaido governor and Sapporo mayor are advisers and the directors of the foundation are not selected on a partisan basis. Most of the construction costs were donated by the public. The hall sponsors cultural seminars, courses in Russian language, Russian cuisine, motion picture meetings, and recorded concerts. Sister city agreements have been concluded between a number of Hokkaido and Soviet cities. Ryosuke Matsuzaki, Managing Director of the Northern Territorial League, says he understands the construction of friendship halls, in most cases, is made under the Soviet initiative. Except in Sapporo, all halls in cities along the coast are aimed at winning over Japanese fishermen who want to fish in waters near the Soviet-held islands.</p> <p>MALAYSIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. At a televised press conference in Bangkok, PRC Premier Zhao claims the Indochinese foreign ministers conference proposal was deceptive and aimed at (1) encouraging the people in the international community to recognize that Indochina is an area influenced by Vietnam; (2) at tricking ASEAN countries into recognizing the Heng Samrin regime; (3) using the conference between two groups to replace and oppose the UN resolution; and (4) distorting the cause of tension in Southeast Asia to avoid international condemnation. He reiterates the Chinese conditions for the restoration of relations between China and Vietnam: (1) Vietnam must stop being a tool of the Soviet Union's move southward and a base for such Soviet moves; and (2) Hanoi must withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea and must discard its ambitions to occupy Indochina and expand its influence in Southeast Asia. Asked about establishing diplomatic and friendly relations with Malaysia, Zhao says China is interested in friendly relations with Malaysia which will also safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He reiterates his support for Thailand should Vietnam invade Thailand. Asked whether China plans to support a new Kampuchean leader besides Khieu Samphan if the current formation of the United Front for National Salvation in Kampuchea should fail, Zhao says China, like ASEAN, supports the legitimate seat of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in the UN and at other international conferences and supports the combining of the forces of all patriotic groups opposing Vietnam in Kampuchea. The PRC is willing to allow Sihanouk or Son Sann to become leaders. Zhao claims not to have seen the CCP revolution being exported and claims Beijing opposes interference in the internal affairs of other countries. China's relations with the Communist parties of the ASEAN countries are based on political and "spiritual" ties. Beijing will try to take further actions to prevent its relations with Southeast Asian Communist parties from affecting friendly relations between China and the ASEAN countries.</p> | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81  |
| 185    | 1 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that at a press conference in Bangkok, visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said China supports a union of all groups of patriotic, anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 2 Feb 81 |
| 186    | 1 Feb 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Radio Bangkok broadcasts an interview given by former PM M. R. Khukrit Pramot to an unidentified correspondent on his meeting with visiting Chinese Premier Zhao. The prime minister stated that China was helping the Communist Party of Thailand, but he did not know to what extent. He expressed no certainty whether good Thai-PRC relations would reduce Beijing's support or even suspend support for the Thai party. "We must not think that they will always take the same stand," he says.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| 187    | 1 Feb 81 | THAILAND/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Nation Review (Bangkok) reports Premiers Zhao and Prem Tinsulanon discussed at length a strategy to convene the proposed international conference on Kampuchea and increase diplomatic efforts to force Vietnam to withdraw from that country. Separate talks were held by FM Sithi Sawetsila and Huang Hua.  |               |                     |
| 188    | 2 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. Times of India (Bombay) reports the abrupt cancellation of an Indo-Soviet youth festival scheduled to be held in New Delhi beginning next week. Agreement to hold the festival was reportedly reached during the visit of Soviet President Brezhnev to India in December 1980. The official reason given for the cancellation was that it proved too difficult to make proper arrangements for the festival on a scale desired by both sides at the time when India was gearing up for the NAM conference. Privately, the GOI Ministry of External Affairs is understood to have been unenthusiastic about the holding of the festival which had been intended, at least by Moscow, to be a massive demonstration of Indo-Soviet solidarity on the eve of the NAM conference. The ministry apparently felt that nothing should be done that would be interpreted as a compromise of India's nonaligned position on a number of sensitive issues, such as Afghanistan or the Gulf War, which are likely to be brought up at the NAM meeting. | POL<br>CUL    | FBIS/PRC, 4 Feb 81  |
| 189    | 2 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China has given Japan an additional order for 128,000 tons of ordinary steel material (mainly called rolled steel sheets and wire steel) for shipment in the first half of 1981. Ordinary steel material exports to China for the first half of 1981 amounted to approximately 845,000 tons, far below the 1.2 million-ton level registered in the second half of 1980.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81   |
| 190    | 2 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) criticizes the Japanese Government for its plans to participate in naval exercises with the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Japan's decision to participate in RIMPAC 82 off the coast of Hawaii sometime in 1982 "attests that the country's ruling circles are steering a course toward all-round assistance for the dangerous world strategy of the Pentagon."  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 6 Feb 81 |
| 191    | 2 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports Joji Omura, Japanese State Minister and Defense Agency Director General tells the Diet that a "potential Soviet military threat" has increased in the Far East. He claims the USSR has assigned 450,000 ground forces or 46 divisions to the Chinese-Soviet border areas. They include 350,000 troops or 34 divisions in areas east of Lake Baikal. The number of Soviet Navy ships has increased to 2,620 with a total tonnage of 5.01 million. The Soviet Pacific fleet is made up of 785 vessels or 1.82 million tons. The number of Soviet Air Force planes has increased to 9,330, including 450 bombers, 1,450 fighters, and 150 patrol planes. Of the total, 2,060 aircraft are stationed in the Far East.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81   |
| 192    | 2 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Bangkok Post reports Chinese Premier Zhao, on 1 February, declared support for either Prince Sihanouk or Son Sann as leader of a united Kampuchean front to combat the Vietnamese forces.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Feb 81   |
| 193    | 2 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi commentary accuses Chinese Premier Zhao of distorting the Indo-chinese ministerial conference proposal during his press conference in Bangkok on 1 February. By offering China's readiness to assist Thailand against Vietnamese aggression,   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81   |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory  | Source                                     |
|--------|----------|---|----------------|--|
| 194    | 2 Feb 81 | Beijing has sought to "lure ASEAN countries and the rest of the world into believing that Vietnam is a danger." The commentary notes that public opinion in ASEAN countries point to China as a threat and the cause for regional instability.  |                |  |
| 195    | 2 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA comments on Chinese armed provocations on the Vietnamese border between 21 and 26 January which resulted in the loss of civilian lives and property.<br><br>THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Post editorial concludes that while Thailand and its ASEAN partners will be "vary of antagonizing the Soviet Union or Vietnam, they will welcome the Chinese and American determination to keep the Soviets and their proxies from marching across the borders of other countries." This is an effective way of balancing the interest of major powers for the benefit of the security of the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia and other parts of the Third World. | MIL<br><br>POL | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81<br><br>FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81 |
| 196    | 2 Feb 81 | THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Siam Rat (Bangkok) quotes military sources as saying that of the two Communist factions in Thailand, the pro-Chinese faction has set up a new base in Nakhon Ratchasima Province while the pro-Soviet faction is headquartered on Banthat Mountain in Prachin Buri Province and has coordinated efforts with Kampuchea in launching border operations. With backing from Vietnam, the 200 member pro-Soviet faction recently broke away from the Thai Communist Party movement.  | POL            | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81                          |
| 197    | 3 Feb 81 | ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. SPK broadcast claims Chinese Premier Zhao's visit to Thailand was aimed at sabotaging the independence, sovereignty, and development of the nascent PRK, destroying the unity of the Indochinese peoples, and impairing the unity of the South-east Asian peoples for the benefit of the Chinese.  | POL            | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81                          |
| 198    | 3 Feb 81 | INDONESIA/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that official sources in Jakarta say the prospects of establishing normal relations between Indonesia and China have not changed, though Beijing has restricted backing extended to outlawed Communist movements of South-east Asia to ideological and moral support.  | POL            | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81                          |
| 199    | 3 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan will accept Chinese requests for a drastic decrease in its crude oil exports and a small increase in its coal shipments to Japan, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announces in Tokyo.   | ECO            | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81                          |
| 200    | 3 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports Son Sann is keeping open the possibility of leading an anti-Vietnamese front in cooperation with the ousted Khmer Rouge regime. Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the largest non-Communist resistance group, confirmed it has already received proposals for the formation of such a front.  | POL            | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81                          |
| 201    | 3 Feb 81 | LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation for 1981 and 1982 in Vientiane.  | SCI<br>ECO     | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81                          |
| 202    | 3 Feb 81 | LAOS/USSR. Soviet Novosti Agency in Laos holds a function in Vientiane for representatives of Siang Pasason, KPL News Agency, the news Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the army newspaper, the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, the Vientiane Daily  | CUL<br>POL     | FBIS/AP, 12 Feb 81                         |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 203    | 3 Feb 81 | <p>News, and other mass media branches. The acting director of the KPL News Agency appeals to all mass media in Laos to collaborate with the Soviet press in propaganda tasks welcoming the CPSU Congress.</p> <p>MALAYSIA/PRC/SRV. Radio Kuala Lumpur unattributed commentary claims that Hanoi failed, if the intent of proposing a limited conference between Indochinese countries and ASEAN was meant to detract attention from the visit of Chinese Premier Zhao to Thailand.</p> <p>Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea has put China and Thailand as close as any Communist and non-Communist country could be and Vietnam is now being viewed as a potential threat to the entire region.</p>   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81                 |
| 204    | 3 Feb 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. In a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., ROK President Chun Doo Hwan says South Korea feels less threatened by the PRC than the Soviet Union because of the friendship between the United States and China.   | POL           | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>5 Feb 81 |
| 205    | 3 Feb 81 | SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. Malaysian PM Dhanabalan, in a press interview with <u>Asiaweek</u> (Hong Kong), declares that Chinese leaders have probably concluded that it is not in their interest to continue supporting Communist groups in Southeast Asia. Evidence supporting this policy is revealed by the cessation of Communist broadcasts to Thailand and the mellowing tone of those to Malaysia. Dhanabalan adds that the reason for withdrawal of support is that China has realized that the area has become an arena of Sino-Soviet rivalry and that it cannot obtain support of the ASEAN countries by continuing to back local Communist parties. Dhanabalan also says that China now realizes that the time has come to concentrate on economic development and not to export revolution. Responding to a question on the Soviet Union, he says the emergence of the USSR as a dominant super-power is the biggest threat to peace in the region. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Feb 81                 |
| 206    | 3 Feb 81 | SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) commentary, in noting on Chinese Premier Zhao's visit to Thailand, decries Beijing's renewed use of Thailand as a forum to launch fresh provocations against the SRV. It claims China is merely an "underling ally of the United States," and that one of two alternatives must be chosen by Southeast Asian countries, (1) peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, nonconfrontation and nonaggression, or (2) confrontation and mutual weakening. The SRV upholds the first alternative.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81                 |
| 207    | 3 Feb 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Matichon (Bangkok) editorial welcomes strengthening of relations between Thailand and China and China's offered support in time of war but cautions that Thailand must remind itself not to "let trust in friendship overwhelmingly influence our handling of foreign affairs in which national interests must come first." It claims there is no "permanent friend or enemy in international relations" as past experience has taught. The editorial recommends self-reliance as the wise solution to Thailand's own problems.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Feb 81                 |
| 208    | 4 Feb 81 | ASEAN/PRC. <u>Renmin Ribao</u> (Beijing) describes Premier Zhao Ziyang's visits to Burma and Thailand as signifying a new landmark in China's friendly relations with the Southeast Asian nations.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 9 Feb 81                |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|---------------------|
| 209    | 4 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) editorial warns that the popular movement "in support of the reversion of the northern territories" must be organized in such a way that it leads to the easing of international tension and is not used as a pretext for asserting that the Soviet Union is a threat. The territories will only be returned to Japan if friendship is maintained between the two countries. The establishment of Northern Territories Days, therefore, is only a means of bringing Japan's demand for the return of its territory to the negotiating table. The editorial urges the Suzuki Cabinet to act responsibly in approaching the Soviet Union in a constructive way about negotiations for a peace treaty. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81   |
| 210    | 4 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Asahi Evening News (Tokyo) reports the JSP confirmed, in connection with its attitude toward the Soviet Union, that (1) the northern territories return movement must not be used for narrow nationalist interests or to make Japan a major military power and that (2) a policy toward the Soviet Union should be adopted within the framework of nonaligned neutrality and a peace treaty should be signed with Moscow.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81   |
| 211    | 4 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the 11th session of the joint Soviet-Japanese committee on the extraction of oil and gas from Sakhalin's continental shelf was held in Tokyo recently. The committee session examined the results of geophysical prospecting and drilling operations in 1980 and outlined plans for 1981. According to USSR First Deputy Minister of the Gas Industry Yuriy Zaytsev the issues of how the oil and gas are to be extracted and transported to Japan were discussed.  | ECO<br>SCI    | FBIS/USSR, 5 Feb 81 |
| 212    | 4 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Radio Phnom Penh broadcasts an undated <u>Kampuchea</u> commentary which declares Chinese Premier Zhao's proposal to unite the "reactionary Khmers" as laying bare "their true faces as saboteurs of the Kampuchean revolution." The commentary labels the anti-Vietnamese Khmers as "perpetrators of tension and instability along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and maneuverers who interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and undermine the traditional militant solidarity" that exists among the Indochinese people.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Feb 81   |
| 213    | 4 Feb 81 | ROK/USSR. CNA (Pyongyang) reports that TASS (Moscow) on 1 February denounced the start of the war game "TEAM SPIRIT-81" by US and South Korean troops as provocative. DPRK publications considers the maneuvers an "open provocation definitely against the DPRK."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Feb 81   |
| 214    | 4 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) quotes a Washington Post report from Hanoi on the unpopularity and isolation of Russians in Vietnam. It explains that the Vietnamese people, after fighting for several decades for independence and freedom, now find their country occupied by the USSR. Hence, it is only reasonable for patriotic Vietnamese to hate the Russians.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 11 Feb 81 |
| 215    | 4 Feb 81 | ASEAN/THAILAND/PRC. Daily Mirror (Bangkok) editorial comments favorably on the results of Premier Zhao's visit to Thailand, particularly his comments on reduction in Chinese support--except for "maintaining only political and spiritual ties" with Asian Communist parties. This new attitude will help create understanding between China and the ASEAN members.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 4 Feb 81   |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 216    | 4 Feb 81 | THAILAND/USSR. D. Gudkov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Cooperatives, arrives in Bangkok for a visit during which he will participate in the international craft conference and Exhibition '81 which lasts until 20 February. The Soviet official will also discuss agricultural cooperatives arrangements with his Thai counterpart.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81            |
| 217    | 4 Feb 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. GOP Foreign Office spokesman characterizes as "tendentious, malicious and baseless" Soviet media reports accusing China of building 12 airbases in Pakistan for use against India and asserting that Chinese troops are guarding the Pakistan nuclear center where atomic weapons are allegedly being developed. The spokesman declares that Pakistan adheres to the principles of strict noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and will not allow its soil to be used against another nation.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 9 Feb 81           |
| 218    | 5 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. India agrees to supply the USSR with 45,000 tons of rice in addition to the 50,000 tons already pledged in March 1980. The entire shipment of 95,000 tons is due to be exported by the end of June.   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>6 Feb 81 |
| 219    | 5 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Asked about China's cancellation of some industrialization contracts with Japan, PM Suzuki tells the House of Representatives Budget Committee that Japan must aim at "more mature, business-like relations," adding that Sino-Japanese relations should be developed over a long range.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 5 & 9 Feb 81        |
| 220    | 5 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. MITI officials decide to push ahead with talks with West Germany for a joint response to China, following that country's cancellation of industrial plant contracts. Within MITI, the following agreement is reached (1) The Governments of Japan and West Germany will not negotiate directly with the Chinese Government and priority will be given to discussions by private firms and organizations; (2) the consequences of losing export insurance if the contracts are canceled without adequate compensation will be explained to the PRC Government; and (3) officials of the National Technical Corporation of China will be asked to explain the Chinese stand. | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81           |
| 221    | 5 Feb 81 | THAILAND/PRC. "Thai Talk" feature by Suthichai Yun, Managing Director of the Nation Review (Bangkok) claims that the "one clear conclusion" from the official visit by China's PM Zhao was that "pressure in every possible way" will continue to be exerted on Vietnam to come to the international conference table. The managing director claims there is no doubt that China continues to believe that the Khmer Rouge guerrilla fighters remain the most viable force opposing the Vietnamese.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Feb 81            |
| 222    | 6 Feb 81 | ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Philippine FM Carlos P. Romulo, speaking as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, declares that ASEAN rejects the proposal that it should meet with Indo-Chinese officials to discuss the situation in Kampuchea. He adds that the ASEAN governments remain committed to the UN resolutions calling for an international conference concerning that country and calls on Vietnam to respect world opinion and join the search for a "comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem through a UN-sponsored international conference."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81            |



| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|---------------------|
| 223    | 6 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. Indian scientists complete testing of the technological model of India's fourth satellite, SEO-2, and begin construction of the full-size satellite which will be launched in late summer 1981. The new Indian satellite will be fired into space by a Soviet booster rocket from a Soviet launching station and will be put into a circular orbit at an altitude of about 500 kilometers. Indian scientists will also be granted access to the Soviet ground control station at Medvezhiy Ozyora to direct the satellite during the early days of the flight and to receive technical information about the launching.  | SCI           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Feb 81 |
| 224    | 6 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese mission representing steelmakers, electric power producers, railways and financial institutes, and led by Nobuyoshi Teranishi, Executive Vice President of Nippon Steel Corporation will visit China early in March to ascertain the possible supply of 10 million tons of coking and steaming coal to Japan in 1985. The mission will also inspect China's infrastructure (port, railway, and roads) for the transport of coal and coal mines. Also to be requested is an additional 500,000 to 1 million tons of steaming coal in 1981 and 1982. Under the long-term trade arrangement, China initially promised Japan to supply 1 to 1.2 million tons of steaming coal in 1981 and 1.5 to 1.7 million tons in 1982. | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81   |
| 225    | 6 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. High-ranking Foreign Ministry official refutes the Soviet Union's claim that the designation of 7 February as "Northern Territories Day" is an anti-Soviet provocation. He explains that Japan has no intention of taking the initiative in improving Japan-Soviet relations and that the GOJ will seek the support of other countries at the UN in requesting the reversion of the northern territories from the Soviet Union to Japan.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81   |
| 226    | 6 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Francis Deron (AFP, Hong Kong) reports Beijing-based foreign correspondents who were invited on a tour of Khmer Rouge bases in Kampuchea near the Thai border learned that Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan has personally offered Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann the leadership of the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla resistance in Kampuchea. Son Sann, however, allegedly refused to agree on a joint political program suggested by the Khmer Rouge. The details released by the Khmer Rouge come at a time when China has suggested that all Cambodian guerrilla forces unite under a non-Communist leader such as Prince Sihanouk or Son Sann.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81   |
| 227    | 6 Feb 81 | ROK/USSR. KCNA reports that <u>Izvestiya</u> (Moscow) denounced, in a 4 February article, ROK President Chon Doo Hwan's visit to the United States and decried the "pompous hospitality" accorded him while world publications were writing about the atrocities he committed. It claims the result of the visit was a promise to "give alms and military aid to the new dictator." A similar theme, KCNA reports, is picked up in a TASS (Moscow) analyst's article of the same date which further decries US military aid to South Korea and the increasing US military presence there as evidenced by the "tension-raising" TEAM SPIRIT exercise.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Feb 81   |
| 228    | 7 Feb 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Korea Table Tennis Association has decided to include North Korea and China among the countries invited to the second Seoul Open International Table Tennis Championships in May 1982.   | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81  |



| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| 229    | 7 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) editorial discusses China's need to suspend construction of various large-scale projects in accordance with its economic readjustment policy and the losses to be incurred by Japanese industry. It expresses the hope that China will abide by international customs and take "appropriate measures to avoid obstructing future Sino-Japanese relations" but chides the Japanese firms concerned for not having acted "more prudently." It notes that despite the stagnation in plant exports, China and Japan continue to cooperate closely in the joint development of oil, coal, electric power, and agriculture, and that stable development in China is essential not only for Japan but for international society as a whole. | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81    |
| 230    | 7 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet domestic broadcast says the Japanese Government did not receive mass public support for its Northern Islands Day. Japan's claim to the disputed islands was supported by "rightwing organizations and gangster bands." The broadcast criticizes the anti-Sovietism of those supporting Northern Islands Day.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Feb 81   |
| 231    | 7 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki, speaking at a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting in Tokyo, declares that the territorial dispute over the Northern Territories is the only unsettled problem between Japan and the Soviet Union at present. He says the USSR should recognize the 1973 Russo-Japanese joint communique if it wants to restore friendly relations with Japan. He tells a meeting held at the Nippon Kaiun Club, marking the first Northern Territories Day, that the government will exert further efforts toward a peaceful solution of the territorial problem with the Soviet Union to build up bilateral Japanese-Soviet relations based on genuine mutual trust.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 7 & 9 Feb 81 |
| 232    | 7 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC. SPK (Phnom Penh) calls Singapore's international appeal for arms and training for anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean "elements" a maneuver designed to "invigilate other ASEAN states into the Chinese orbit." It claims the PRC and the United States are supplying the arms and provisions for these forces through Singapore, and that Beijing intends to legalize its "anti-Indochinese crusade and its warmongering action in Kampuchea following the collapse of its proteges," Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81    |
| 233    | 7 Feb 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul Haq declares at a press conference interview in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, that Pakistan faces a direct threat which "is increasing every day." He adds, "the Soviet danger does not stop at the borders of Afghanistan but it extends to include other neighboring Arab and Islamic countries and the Gulf states in particular." He calls for a pooling of resources and the creation of an "Islamic Power" to maintain a balance between the superpowers and to protect the Islamic world from being encircled.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 11 Feb 81   |
| 234    | 8 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) article criticizes Japan's establishment of a Northern Islands Day. The Japanese claims to four islands controlled by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II are labeled "absurd." Japan's Government is accused of trying to nullify everything positive in Japanese-Soviet relations with its "persistent repetition of unfounded territorial claims on the USSR."  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 13 Feb 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                      |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 235    | 8 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk from Pyongyang announces that he is prepared to head a united front of Cambodian forces opposed to the present pro-Vietnam regime in Phnom Penh on three conditions: (1) China shall provide him with troops and substantial material, military, medical, and financial aid as is being provided to the Khmer Rouge; (2) all armed elements in Kampuchea shall be disarmed following a united front victory; and (3) an international guarantee shall be obtained for "neutralization" of the country and an international supervisory commission recreated along the lines of the one set up by Geneva peace agreements in 1954. Sihanouk also insists that his country be called "Cambodia," and that the country's flag and national anthem be those used by the FUNK (Kampuchean National United Front).  | POL           | FBIS/AP, -9 Feb 81          |
| 236    | 9 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. According to a protocol signed between Soviet and Indian education officials, the joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Committee will select Soviet textbooks for use in Indian universities. In exchange, certain Indian textbooks will be sent to Soviet institutions of higher learning.  | CUL           | JPRS No. 77530,<br>6 Mar 81 |
| 237    | 9 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Fujitsu Limited of Tokyo announces it has received an order for a 10,500-circuit capacity, electronic telephone exchange system for China's Fujian Province, the first to be installed in China. Shipment will begin in the latter half of 1982. The order also calls for about 2,000 telephone receivers and a computer system for calculating telephone charges.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 12 Feb 81          |
| 238    | 9 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Lieutenant General Mikhail Kiriyan, in an interview in Moscow with Kyodo (Tokyo), says the Soviet Union has deployed "several army battalions" on Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands and that the USSR will respond militarily if Japan attempts to retake the disputed islands by force. A high-ranking Japanese government official, also reported by Kyodo, calls the remark "insensitive" to the feelings of Japanese people. Defense Agency officials claim Kiriyan misrepresented the size of Soviet Army forces on the two islands; it actually deployed forces of nearly division size, consisting of armored infantry battalions, tank forces, and helicopter troops. Another Defense Agency official says Kiriyan was warning Japan against closer ties with China and the United States, while giving a false sense of security to the Japanese people by saying the Soviet forces were not aimed against Japan. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 9 Feb 81           |
| 239    | 9 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports FM Ito told the Japanese Diet that Japan will take concerted action with the United States and West European countries in the event of Soviet military intervention in Poland. Working-level officials of the ministry have already been instructed by the foreign minister to study what steps should be taken.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 9 Feb 81           |
| 240    | 9 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) "Periscope" column claims people around Taro Nakayama, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, speculate Premier Suzuki is thinking of dispatching a former prime minister to Moscow to improve Japanese-Soviet relations. The plan of the LDP's Japan-Soviet Friendship Dietmembers' Conference to visit Moscow in May is an attempt to maintain a dialog with the Soviet Union so that Japan will not lose out on development projects in Siberia. The USSR clearly wants Japan to cooperate in its Siberian development program.   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81          |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source             |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--------------------|
| 241    | 9 Feb 81  | JAPAN/USSR. USSR has notified Japan, during the regular Japanese-Soviet talks on development of Yakutsk coal deposits, that it cannot keep its pledge to begin coal shipments from the south Yakutsk region of Siberia in 1983. Under a 1974 agreement the Soviet Union was scheduled to supply 3.2 to 5.5 million tons of coking coal from the region annually between 1983-98 in exchange for credits and mining machines and equipments.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81 |
| 242    | 10 Feb 81 | DPRK/PRC. Government trade delegation headed by Choe Chong-kung leaves Pyongyang for a visit to China.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 11 Feb 81 |
| 243    | 10 Feb 81 | DPRK/PRC. Chinese and North Korean officials sign a decision on questions discussed at the 33d regular meeting of the Council of the Korea-China Amnok-Gang [Yalu River] Hydraulic Power Corporation held in Pyongyang.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 11 Feb 81 |
| 244    | 10 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Hiroshi Tachiki, senior JCP member of the Japanese House of Councillors, calls <u>Pravda</u> (Moscow) criticism of the JCP's participation in "Northern Territories Day," "misdirected criticism of reasonable Japanese demands." The JCP urges the Soviet Communist Party to take a "positive and sincere attitude" toward the peaceful solution of the territorial issue.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81 |
| 245    | 10 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials report that suspension of new government loans, export of high technology goods, review of Japanese cooperation in the Siberian resources developments projects, and suspension of private-level trade talks will be some of the Japanese measures to be taken against the Soviet Union should its military forces intervene in Poland.  | ECO<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81 |
| 246    | 10 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Charles-Antoine de Nerciat (AFP, Hong Kong) reports on an interview with Prince Sihanouk during which the Prince expressed his readiness to preside over an anti-Vietnamese front in Kampuchea, stated his preference for Penn Nouth (former Prime Minister of the Royal National Union of Cambodia Government) as his prime minister, and affirmed his unwillingness to unite with the Khmer Rouge unless they and China accepted conditions presented in his memorandum to the DPRK Embassy in Pyongyang and to the Chinese Government. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81 |
| 247    | 10 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Undated <u>Kampuchea</u> commentary reported by Radio Phnom Penh decries China's support of the "blood-stained Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime," the collusion between Beijing and Bangkok to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and Beijing's "incitement of ASEAN country reactionaries to oppose the Indochinese countries and cause permanent tension in the area."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Feb 81 |
| 248    | 10 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) editorial notes that Beijing leaders and "other reactionary forces" are resorting to various intrigues to discredit the NAM meeting in New Delhi. China and the United States are trying to bog down the conference in useless debates on secondary matters and are sowing discord among Southeast Asian countries by concentrating their attacks on Vietnam and the two other Indochinese countries.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81 |
| 249    | 11 Feb 81 | DPRK/ROK/USSR. KCNA (Pyongyang) reports a 10 February <u>Izvestiya</u> (Moscow) commentary which scores the military aid extended to Seoul during ROK President Chon Doo-Hwan's  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Feb 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 250    | 11 Feb 81 | visit to the United States as cementing the ROK position as an "important forward base of US imperialism in Asia" and only serving US interests.<br><br>JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Okita Saburo, former Foreign Minister and GOJ representative for external economic relations, in Beijing to determine reasons for China's cancellation of construction projects, meets with Vice Premier Gu Mu, who tells him Beijing is considering compensation to foreign enterprises, according to international custom.  | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 11 Feb 81;<br>FBIS/USSR, 11 Feb 81 |
| 251    | 11 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Mikhail Kiselev, Director General of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's Asian Trade Bureau, warns Japan in an interview with Kyodo (Tokyo) that the Soviet Union will cancel a \$3 billion inquiry for Japanese assistance in building the 4,000-kilometer Siberia-Europe natural gas pipeline unless the two countries can reach an early conclusion of the conditions for Japanese low-interest credit for the project. The Soviet request was made in the summer of 1980 for \$3 billion of Japanese equipment and materials to be financed through Japan's export-import bank.   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 12 Feb 81                         |
| 252    | 11 Feb 81 | JAPAN/ROK/USSR. TASS (Moscow) exposes the fact that the United States is bringing pressure on Japan to increase military aid to South Korea.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 17 Feb 81                           |
| 253    | 11 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Radio Kuala Lumpur unattributed commentary notes the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi has confirmed that the Soviet Union, represented by its surrogates Cuba and Vietnam, cannot hide the "true nature of its aggressive intention in Asia." It adds that the Russian presence in Afghanistan and the military occupation of Kampuchea have been condemned by every international assembly in the last 2 years and the criticism will continue. The NAM, the commentary says, despite actions by the Soviet bloc nations, definitely will pass a resolution that will call for the withdrawal of all outside forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Feb 81                           |
| 254    | 11 Feb 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Agha Shahi, attending the NAM conference in New Delhi, applauds the appointment of a Peruvian diplomat to serve as the UN's special representative to mediate the Afghanistan dispute. At a press conference, FM Shahi admits that talks between Islamabad and Kabul are foundering because of "procedural blocks." Shahi blames the Soviets for leading him to believe that a formula for holding the talks, which was agreeable to all parties, had been achieved in December. Shahi contends the Soviets then changed their position when conferring with Secretary General Waldheim at the UN. The Afghans agreed to participate in the talks as a ruling party instead of a government--a concession which Pakistan sought. However, on their demand that separate talks be held with Pakistan and Iran, the Kabul regime refused to compromise. Both sides tentatively agreed to meet without the representatives of the Afghan rebels. FM Shahi chides Indian suggestions that Pakistan should accept the Soviet position and bargain directly with the Karnal government. Calling the Afghan impasse a "global issue," FM Shahi argues such a move on Pakistan's part would legitimize the Soviet occupation and leave no basis for negotiating a troop withdrawal. | POL           | Washington Post,<br>12 Feb 81                |
| 255    | 11 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach, in his speech at the NAM Conference in New Delhi, blames Beijing for attempting to mislead the nonaligned nations' efforts at independence   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Feb 81                           |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
|        |           | from the "two military blocs." He regrets Beijings' rejection of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference proposals and denounces China's policy of interference in Southeast Asia over the past 30 years via "pro-Beijing rebel" proxies. He claims China is bent on carrying out its policy of aggression and intervention against the three Indochinese countries and asserts that the present conflict, which is endangering peace and stability in Southeast Asia, is a conflict between China and the three Indochinese countries, not between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. He calls on other nonaligned countries to help bring about reconciliation and put an end to the confrontation among the Southeast Asian nations. |               |                                    |
| 256    | 11 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi reports Chinese armed provocations and intrusions on the SRV-PRC border from 30 January to 4 February.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Feb 81                 |
| 257    | 11 Feb 81 | SRV/SINGAPORE/PRC. Radio Hanoi accuses Singapore of acting as Beijing's "Trojan Horse" at the NAM Conference in New Delhi with respect to the denunciation of the SRV and its alleged aggression in Kampuchea.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Feb 81                 |
| 258    | 11 Feb 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Radio Bangkok announces Thailand will receive assistance from the Soviet Union in the form of transfer of cooperative technology, some training courses for Thai officials, and the exchange of cooperative news between the two countries.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 11 Feb 81                 |
| 259    | 12 Feb 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan commentaries claim Chinese Premier Zhao's visit to Thailand and China's promotion of a united front Kampuchean force are aimed at dominating Kampuchea, aggravating confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and creating instability in Southeast Asia to gain control of the region.   | POL           | FBIS/AP,<br>12 & 17 Feb 81         |
| 260    | 12 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan's special representative for external economic relations, Okita Saburo, tells a press conference in Beijing that China has asked the Japanese Government for long-term credits at low interest, which would permit it to refrain from its planned cancellation of contracts with Japanese firms.  | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 12 Feb 81                |
| 261    | 12 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Joji Omura, Director General of the Japan Defense Agency, in a report to the Budget Committee of the Japanese Diet, says the Soviet Union has about nine battalion sized units stationed on the disputed islands of Etorofu and Kunashiri. The Director also states that these units are equipped with attack helicopters and 130-mm artillery which Soviet mechanized divisions do not usually have.  | MIL<br>POL    | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>14 Feb 81 |
| 262    | 12 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito tells the Diet the government will take every opportunity to improve Japan-Soviet relations and hopes that the USSR will "show a forward-looking posture" to improve relations. He expresses concern about possible Soviet military intervention in Poland. Replying to Komeito Dietman Fusao Fujiwara's question on the GOJ view of the statement by Soviet Army Lieutenant General Mikhail Kiryan on a military solution to the territorial dispute over the northern islands, Ito says the government never has, nor does it harbor any idea of settling the territorial issue by force.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 12 Feb 81                 |
| 263    | 12 Feb 81 | MALAYSIA/USSR. Radio Kuala Lumpur unattributed commentary claims the failure of the NAM could be squarely placed on the radicals in the movement headed by Cuba. If the  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Feb 81                 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                      |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---|
|        |           | movement is to maintain its principles and the concept which brought it into being, the Soviet Union and Vietnam must be condemned for their respective invasions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. In addition, the United States and its allies should be condemned for Diego Garcia. If the movement cannot achieve this, then perhaps it is time that it be dissolved or split.  |               |   |
| 264    | 12 Feb 81 | ROK/PRC. Korean-language broadcast from Beijing condemns the joint US-ROK military exercise. It accuses the "Chon Doo-Hwan clique" of deliberately creating tension on the Korean peninsula and concludes that this shows that peace is being threatened not by North Korea but by South Korea.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 13 Feb 81                         |
| 265    | 13 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. At the conclusion of a 4-day meeting of the Indo-Soviet joint commission on shipping, the two countries sign a protocol which envisages the use of the vessels of both countries for carrying their respective cargo to third countries. The agreement also establishes cooperative guidelines for designing and using containerized shipping methods.   | ECO           | Hindu (Madras),<br>14 Feb 81                |
| 266    | 13 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Returning from Beijing, Saburo Okita, chief government trade representative, tells a news conference that Chinese leaders assured him there would be no more cancellations of contracts for industrial plants to be imported from Japan, and that China would pay due compensation for those canceled in accordance with international practice.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Feb 81                          |
| 267    | 13 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Finance Minister Watanabe expresses reluctance toward a Chinese intent to seek low-interest Japanese loans to carry out its plant construction deals signed with Japanese companies.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Feb 81                          |
| 268    | 13 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan protests the Soviet Union's designation of waters south of the Russian-held northwestern Pacific Island of Etorofu for firing drills during 5 days next week, and calls for cancellation of the exercise on the basis that the maneuvers are illegal since the area includes Japan's 12-mile territorial waters. The drills will also endanger 75 Japanese fishing vessels operating outside the territorial waters.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81                          |
| 269    | 13 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. SPK (Phnom Penh) denounces China's maneuvers to unite anti-Vietnamese-Khmers as aimed at implementing the "bloody Pol Pot policy,"--a policy which, Phnom Penh asserts, has "the objective of imposing a regime on the Kampuchean people with allegiance to Beijing and serving the interests of Chinese hegemony and expansionism in Southeast Asia."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81                          |
| 270    | 13 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Soviet and Kampuchean officials sign an agreement under which technicians and agricultural machinery from the USSR will be sent to Kampuchea.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81                          |
| 271    | 13 Feb 81 | LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. SPK (Phnom Penh) broadcast accuses Beijing of being behind Lao-Thai border incidents at the end of January and in early February, a period of time which coincided with the Chinese premier's visit to Bangkok. TASS (Moscow) reports a Lao Foreign Ministry statement issued on 10 February which makes the same accusation and concludes that Premier's Zhao's visit indicated that Beijing was pressuring Thailand to exacerbate tensions in Southeast Asia. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81;<br>FBIS/USSR, 18 Feb 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory     | Source                                       |
|--------|-----------|--|-------------------|--|
| 272    | 13 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports former SRV leader Hoang Van Hoan to be meeting with 300 Vietnamese representatives in Kunming (Yunnan Province, China). In his speech entitled "Struggle for the Restoration and Development of Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship," Hoang condemns current SRV leader Le Duan for abandoning Ho Chi Minh's policy of friendship with China and selling Vietnam's sovereignty to the USSR in return for "aid."   | POL               | FBIS/PRC, 13 Feb 81                          |
| 273    | 13 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. Visiting Soviet Ministry of Culture delegation signs a protocol on bilateral cooperation in cultural matters with its Vietnamese counterparts.   | CUL               | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81                           |
| 274    | 14 Feb 81 | DPRK/PRC. Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, reportedly receives a letter from China's NPC Standing Committee supporting the Korean reunification proposal announced by DPRK President Kim Il-sung at the 6th KWP Congress in October 1980. In the letter the Chinese say the proposal "represents the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and is favorable to peace in Asia."  | POL               | Pyongyang Times,<br>14 Feb 81                |
| 275    | 14 Feb 81 | DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) prints a review of a book entitled <u>The Soviet Union's Relations With People's Korea 1945-1980</u> published by the Nauka Publishing House. The book documents "important events associated with the Soviet Army's liberation of Korea, the USSR's assistance in developing the DPRK national economy, and the struggle of the USSR and the DPRK in the international arena to strengthen peace on the Korean Peninsula and for a just solution of the Korean question."                               | MIL<br>POL<br>ECO | FBIS/USSR, 20 Feb 81                         |
| 276    | 14 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) editorial welcomes China's agreement to pay compensation for contracts recently canceled with Japanese companies and urges caution in regard to future arrangements in view of China's perilous fiscal situation.   | ECO               | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81                           |
| 277    | 14 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Informed sources in Tokyo say International Oil Trading Company and the Importers Conference of Chinese Petroleum will propose important contracts on a quarterly basis instead of the existing annual basis, to cope with the uncertainty in future Chinese oil production.  | ECO               | FBIS/AP, 17 Feb 81                           |
| 278    | 14 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. I. Makarov commentary entitled "Hindering Business-like Cooperation" in <u>Sovetskaya Rossiya</u> (Moscow) says the strained political relations between the Soviet Union and Japan could eventually affect Soviet-Japanese fishing agreements.  | POL<br>ECO        | FBIS/USSR, 20 Feb 81                         |
| 279    | 14 Feb 81 | SINGAPORE/USSR. Straits Times (Singapore) editorial, discussing the NAM Conference in New Delhi, claims India and Cuba together with Vietnam and other pro-Soviet countries, have advanced the interests of Soviet imperialism while claiming to champion freedom and the anti-imperialist cause. The pro-Soviet lobby in the NAM was somewhat thwarted by a "handful of genuine neutrals," principally from ASEAN, determined to resist attempts to swing NAM behind the USSR and cover up Russian and Vietnamese expansionist moves. | POL               | FBIS/AP, 19 Feb 81                           |
| 280    | 15 Feb 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaly Smirnov, Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, tells newsmen the GOP stand on Indian Ocean issues is "constructive and worthy of Soviet support." Smirnov repeats the Soviet interest in advancing Brezhnev's five-point Persian Gulf security proposal and argues that the zone of peace proposal is totally complementary. The  | POL               | Dawn Overseas Weekly<br>(Karachi), 21 Feb 81 |



| Number | Date         | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|--------------|--|---------------|---|
| 281    | 15-17 Feb 81 | Ambassador admits the Zia government has yet to state its position formally, but he is hopeful that Pakistan's response will be positive. Smirnov dismisses the attempts of "other powers" to connect the zone of peace proposal with the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.<br><br>DPRK/USSR. Speed skating competition commemorating the friendship of socialist countries is held in the DPRK. Participants include junior skaters from East Germany, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and North Korea.               | CUL           | Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Pyongyang) #4, 1981. |
| 282    | 16 Feb 81    | JAPAN/USSR. Tokichiro Uomoto, Japanese Ambassador to the USSR, is presented in Moscow with a statement by the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union concerning Japan's claims to the Northern Islands. The statement calls the Japanese position "unrealistic" and the Japanese demands on the USSR "ungrounded." Additionally, it criticizes Japan for allowing foreign military bases on its territory.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 17 Feb 81  |
| 283    | 16 Feb 81    | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Asia says the Soviet Union has provided Kampuchea with more than \$92 million in equipment and grant aid to help restore the Kampuchean economy. During the period from 1979 to 1980 the Soviets claim to have provided Kampuchea with agricultural equipment and aid in restoring economic, medical, and educational establishments.  | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 18 Feb 81  |
| 284    | 16 Feb 81    | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Radio Phnom Penh commentary denounces Prince Sihanouk's trustworthiness in regard to establishing a united front, heading a Kampuchean government, and willingness to be a "lackey of the Beijing expansionists" which, according to the broadcast, exposes him as a "true opportunist."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81  |
| 285    | 16 Feb 81    | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Soviet troops in the Wakhan corridor of Afghanistan are reported to be patrolling passes leading to China and Pakistan. Mines and checkpoints are also being established.   | POL<br>MIL    | Beijing Review, 16 Feb 81                                   |
| 286    | 16 Feb 81    | SRV/PRC. Vietnamese Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese Expansionists and Hege-<br>monists War Crimes issues a communique noting China's crimes during the past 2 years:<br>(1) preparations for and threat of a new war since March 1979; (2) committing over 4,000 armed provocations in the Vietnamese border area including 750 intrusions;<br>(3) intensifying psychological warfare and espionage on the border; (4) intensifying economic sabotage in frontier areas; and (5) committing crimes against the people of Vietnam. | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Feb 81  |
| 287    | 17 Feb 81    | JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) quotes Japan's PM Suzuki as saying that the economic problems between Japan and China should not be allowed to affect their long-term common interests and friendships.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/PRC, 17 Feb 81   |
| 288    | 17 Feb 81    | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. High-level Kampuchean delegation led by Pen Sovan, KPRC Vice President, Minister of National Defense, and Commander in Chief of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, leaves Phnom Penh to participate at the CPSU's invitation in the 26th CPSU Congress to be held in Moscow on 23 February.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81  |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 289    | 17 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) editorial calls Chinese and US imperialist collusion in opposing world revolution and the Vietnamese revolution the source of the 1979 aggression by China against Vietnam. The Chinese continue to carry out their long-term scheme to weaken and annex Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in order to expand further into Southeast Asia. The vigilance and accelerated building of socialism by the Vietnamese people must be maintained the editorial argues.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Feb 81   |
| 290    | 18 Feb 81 | DPRK/PRC. Chinese and North Korean officials sign a protocol on commodity exchange between the DPRK and PRC for 1981.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81   |
| 291    | 18 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. MITI Minister Rokuskue Tanaka, in response to a question during the House of Representatives Budget/Committee session, predicts Japan's crude oil imports from China for 1981 will fall short of 8.3 million tons, as projected in 1980, because of the ongoing economic readjustment in China.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81   |
| 292    | 18 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports the Soviet Foreign Ministry refused to grant its request to send two additional correspondents to Moscow to cover the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. Kyodo already had two correspondents stationed in Moscow. The Soviet Foreign Ministry refused a similar request from Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 19 Feb 81 |
| 293    | 18 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports the Soviet Union will not begin shipping coking coal from the south Yakutsk region of Siberia to Japan in 1983 as agreed in 1974. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union was to supply 3.2 to 5.5 million tons of coking coal to Japan each year between 1983 and 1998 in exchange for Japanese credit and mining equipment. Moscow says efforts to develop the Yakutsk coal deposits have been hampered by severe weather and the breakdown of Japanese-supplied mining equipment. Further discussions on the project are scheduled to take place in Tokyo before the end of the year. | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 19 Feb 81 |
| 294    | 18 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. In an article entitled "Thailand at the Crossroads" made available to the Bangkok press by the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, V. Kudryavtsev, a member of a Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union delegation who visited Thailand in January, claims the Thai-Kampuchean border conflicts "were imposed on Thailand from outside by imperialist and hegemonistic forces." Maintaining that the Soviet Union is in no position to influence Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, he urges Thailand to settle the conflict in direct talks with Hanoi.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81   |
| 295    | 18 Feb 81 | LAOS/PRC. Radio Vientiane broadcasts a speech by Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered at the NAM meeting in New Delhi in February, in which he charges "Beijing ruling circles" with continuously threatening the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Indochinese countries, using rebels in the guise of revolutionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of countries in the region, and sowing division among Southeast Asian nations by encouraging ASEAN nations to oppose the Indochinese countries.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81    |
| 296    | 18 Feb 81 | ROK/PRC. Soviet broadcast to China cites Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) and other foreign press estimates of the level of trade between South Korea and China as  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 19 Feb 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory         | Source                                       |
|--------|-----------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 297    | 18 Feb 81 | having reached \$300 million in 1980. It claims that Chinese merchandise is being shipped to ROK ports by "Chinese vessels flying the PRC flag." According to the broadcast, China's exports to South Korea include oil, coal, and "strategic materials."   |                       |  |
| 298    | 18 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi reports Chinese armed provocations from 6 to 16 February.<br><br>SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi article scores China for trying to weaken Vietnam economically from inside, first by cutting off its economic aid and withdrawing its experts from the country, and then, during the February 1979 war, by ordering Chinese troops to destroy all that served the people's livelihood. The Chinese have also cooperated with the Khmer and Lao reactionaries in smuggling goods, especially drugs and luxury goods, from the border into Vietnam and have bought gold and gems in Vietnam, thus working to check the SRV's socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry. The Chinese have also plotted, often subtly, to sabotage SRV's industry, agriculture, forestry, fishery, transportation, and communications.   | MIL<br><br>POL<br>ECO | FBIS/AP, 19 Feb 81<br><br>FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81 |
| 299    | 18 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. VNA cites Pravda (Moscow) of 17 February which points out that Chinese aggression against Vietnam 2 years ago revealed that the Beijing leaders were transforming China into an "ally of imperialism." It notes that the friendship, militant solidarity, and mutual assistance among the Indochinese countries has been enhanced by Soviet support as well as that of other socialist countries and "all supporters of world peace and progress."  | POL                   | FBIS/AP, 18 Feb 81                           |
| 300    | 18 Feb 81 | THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. In a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiiri, Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council, notes two "alarming" trends in Southeast Asia over the past 5 years: (1) the attempt by the Soviet Union to fill the major power vacuum created by the withdrawal of Western forces from the area; and (2) the re-emergence of Vietnam as an expansionist power. The first is a function of the escalating Sino-Soviet dispute and the second is a revival of historical trends dormant since the last century. These trends are intertwined in that the Soviet Union is making use of Vietnamese expansionism through its military and economic backing of Hanoi to further Russian goals in the area and to challenge Chinese influence and position. The gains that Moscow has made in the past 5 years have been worth the cost of supporting the Vietnamese economy and war machine, estimated as high as \$6 million per day. China needs peace and stability in neighboring Southeast Asia to carry out its internal and economic development which is the major motive for continued Chinese opposition to Vietnamese hegemonism in Indochina and continuing support for ASEAN to bring an end to the military conflict in Kampuchea. Japan has become concerned about regional stability and the growing threat to its economic interests and therefore is increasingly concerned with its own defenses to counter the Soviet threat. While Thailand has no direct problem or quarrel with Vietnam, the continuation of an armed conflict on its borders is intolerable. The threat to Thailand arises from the open, aggressive war being waged by Vietnam, with the support of the Soviet Union, on the people of neighboring Kampuchea. Open armed conflict between the two countries in the region is a direct threat to the peace and stability of all. Moreover, there is the consistent threat of the war spilling over into Thailand. Bangkok will continue to seek common ground with Vietnam for a solution. | POL                   | FBIS/AP, 19 Feb 81                           |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                     |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 301    | 19 Feb 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. Formal trade talks dealing with the annual barter protocol between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh open in Dacca. Negotiators agree to a 30 percent increase in the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries.   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>20 Feb 81<br>24 Feb 81 |
| 302    | 19 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. JETRO reports two-way trade between Japan and China rose 41.3 percent in 1980 over the previous year to a record high of \$9.4 billion, surpassing the previous high in 1979 by \$2.7 billion. China is Japan's fifth largest trading partner after the United States, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Australia.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 19 Feb 81                         |
| 303    | 19 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Defense Agency Director General Omura testifies before the lower house Budget Committee that the USSR has augmented its military capability in the Far East, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in the past few years. Forces in the northern territories are nearly of divisional size. Potential threats would be reduced if their presence was removed. <u>Asahi Shimbun</u> (Tokyo) notes this is the first time the government has clearly indicated that withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territories would constitute one of the concrete factors for removal of such threats.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Feb 81                         |
| 304    | 19 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Delegation of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council led by Pen Sovan, Vice President, Minister of National Defense, and KPRAF Commander in Chief, stops over in Hanoi on its way to the Soviet Union for the CPSU Congress.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Feb 81<br>20 Feb 81            |
| 305    | 19 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi station commentary claims the decisions taken at the New Delhi NAM meeting represented a failure by Beijing, Washington, and their followers to impose on the NAM the UN resolution concerning Kampuchea which demands Vietnamese troops be withdrawn, and calls for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The conference, however, agreed to the Vietnamese proposal on the withdrawal of all other foreign troops from Southeast Asia and upheld Vietnam's stand of seeking a solution to Kampuchea in the context of an overall political solution aimed at defending the independence and sovereignty of all Southeast Asian countries. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81                         |
| 306    | 20 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Speaking in a TV interview, PM Suzuki comments on economic cooperation between Japan and China. He asserts that problems with cooperation should not be allowed to affect overall bilateral friendly relations.  | ECO<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81                         |
| 307    | 20 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan asks the Soviet Union to call off its plan to send up meteorological observatory rockets over the waters east of the Ogasawara Islands in the western Pacific because they would hinder normal aviation service on the Tokyo-Honolulu route and would endanger 200 to 300 Japanese fishing vessels operating in the waters at the height of the tuna and skipjack fishing season.   | SCI<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 23 Feb 81                         |
| 308    | 20 Feb 81 | LAOS/USSR. Kaysone Phomviharn, General Secretary of the LPDR Central Committee and LPDR Premier, leaves Vientiane for the USSR to attend the CPSU Congress at the invitation of its Central Committee. He is accompanied by Sisomphon Lovansai, Central Committee Politburo member and Vice President of the Supreme People's Council; General Sisavat Keobounphan, Central Committee member and minister attached to the Premier's Office,   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81                         |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 309    | 20 Feb 81 | Acting Minister of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs, and Chief of LPLA General Staff; Maisouk Saisompheng, Central Committee member and Minister of Industry and Trade; and others.<br><br>SRV/USSR. General Van Tien Dung, SRV Minister of National Defense, sends greetings to Soviet Marshal Dmitriy F. Ustinov, USSR Defense Minister, on Soviet Army and Navy Day, praising the CPSU leadership and Armed Forces and expressing gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people, and Armed Forces for services to the SRV revolutionary cause and for the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 23 Feb 81   |
| 310    | 20 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. VCP delegation led by General Secretary Le Duan leaves Hanoi for the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of its Central Committee. The delegation includes Le Van Luong, Central Committee Politburo member; Xuan Thuy, Central Committee Secretary; Nguyen Thanh Le, Central Committee member and head of the Party Commission for External Relations; and Nguyen Huu Mai, Central Committee member and Ambassador to the Soviet Union.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 Feb 81   |
| 311    | 21 Feb 81 | DPRK/USSR. KWP delegation leaves Pyongyang to attend the CPSU Congress. The delegation consists of its head Yi Chong-ok, Politburo Presidium member and Administration Council Premier; Kim Yong-nam, Politburo member and KWP Central Committee Secretary; Kang Hui-won, Central Committee member and Chief Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial KWP Committee; Kil Chai-kyong, Alternate Member and Vice Director of a department of the KWP Central Committee; and Kwon Hui-Kyong Central Committee Alternate Member and Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Feb 81   |
| 312    | 21 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese trade negotiators announce in Beijing that China's supply of crude oil to Japan will probably drop from last year's volume. China's Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Xiwen promises to maintain last year's level of oil supply for the first half of this year, but tells the Japanese he cannot promise a specific volume for the second half.   | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 24 Feb 18  |
| 313    | 21 Feb 81 | JAPAN/ROK/USSR. KCNA (Pyongyang) reports the Soviet paper <u>Sovetskaya Rossiya</u> (Moscow) on 18 February carried an article entitled "Howitzers in Secrecy" describing the illegal shipment of military equipment by Japan to South Korea. The article alleges that there is a secret agreement on the manufacture of weapons for the Seoul military. This, according to the Soviet press, exposes Japan's false claim that it does not export and does not intend to export weapons.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 24 Feb 81   |
| 314    | 21 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. Emulation drive is launched between Soviet experts and Vietnamese workers on the construction project of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station on the Da River. With a capacity of 1.92 million kilowatts, the Soviet-equipped power station will be the biggest of its type in Vietnam and will rank among the biggest in Southeast Asia, VNA reports.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Feb 81   |
| 315    | 22 Feb 81 | ASEAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the Soviet leadership is instructing Soviet ambassadors to each of the ASEAN states to deliver a statement to those governments asking for their participation in a regional conference with the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea in   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 23 Feb 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 316    | 22 Feb 81 | order to promote peace and stability in the region. The statement reads in part, "The Soviet leadership deems it necessary to make a call to the Governments of Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, to show political realism and to appreciate duly the constructive proposals of the states of Indochina."   |               |                                      |
| 317    | 22 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Three-member JCP delegation leaves Tokyo to attend the CPSU Congress in Moscow for the first time in 10 years. The delegation is led by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, Deputy Director of the Party Secretariat.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Feb 81,<br>23 Feb 81     |
| 318    | 23 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. Radio Hanoi broadcasts a statement by Colonel Davydov, Naval and Air Force Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi, on the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy in which he notes the Soviet Union and its armed forces "have provided and will provide the fraternal SRV with all the necessary assistance for consolidating the SRV's defense capability in order to protect its sovereignty and independence." The strengthened friendship between the two countries has insured this continued Soviet assistance. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81                   |
| 319    | 23 Feb 81 | ASEAN/THAILAND/USSR. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila dismisses a Soviet call for ASEAN and Indochinese foreign ministers to meet in the presence of "neutral" countries to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem, saying it is no different than earlier Indochinese proposals. The proposal, made in Moscow on 22 February, has not yet been received by ASEAN foreign ministers.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 24 Feb 81                   |
| 320    | 23 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. Uncorroborated report in Pakistani press quotes Indian Defense Ministry officials announcing the Indian Air Force has formed its squadron of Soviet-built MiG-23 jet fighters. The aircraft are believed to be part of the \$1.6 billion Soviet arms deal signed in Moscow in May 1980.   | MIL           | Khyber Mail (Peshawar),<br>24 Feb 81 |
| 321    | 23 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet domestic broadcast announces that a trade protocol between India and the Soviet Union has been signed in New Delhi under which trade between the two countries is scheduled to increase by 15 percent.   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 25 Feb 81                 |
| 322    | 23 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. In his address to the opening session of the 26th CPSU Congress, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev says that negative aspects are becoming stronger in the foreign policy of Japan.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 24 Feb 81                 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 323    | 23 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. On behalf of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people, Heng Samrin, KNUFNS and KPRC President, from Phnom Penh, salutes and greets the Presidium and participants at the CPSU Congress and expresses gratitude to fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties for their support to the Kampuchean people's "just" cause.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Feb 81           |
| 324    | 23 Feb 81 | ASEAN/MALAYSIA/USSR. COM FM Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen declares that Malaysia cannot accept a Soviet appeal for ASEAN to heed a Vietnamese proposal in favor of a regional conference on peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He adds that the Vietnamese demarche would not settle the matter of Kampuchea, which is the region's principal problem and which must be resolved by political means.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 24 Feb 81           |
| 325    | 23 Feb 81 | PHILIPPINES/PRC. Beijing Review reports that a January 1981 contract signed between China and the Philippines stipulates China will deliver 900,000 tons of crude oil to the Philippines in 1981, 100,000 tons less than in 1980.   | ECO           | Beijing Review,<br>23 Feb 81 |
| 326    | 23 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. Built with Soviet assistance, the 14,000 kilowatt capacity, diesel-electric plant (the biggest of its kind in Vietnam) is commissioned at Dong Hoi, the principle town of Binh Tri Thien Province on the central Vietnam coast.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81           |
| 327    | 23 Feb 81 | SRV/USSR. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) editorial notes the participation of the SRV delegation at the CPSU congress and praises in detail Soviet economic achievements, leadership, and support in building world socialism and communism. The editorial in particular notes the development of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the new stages of such friendship and cooperation. It affirms the "militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation" between the two countries and that the VCP and SRV people will do everything in their power to maintain relations between the two parties. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 24 Feb 81           |
| 328    | 24 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. PRC mission led by Liu Xinghua, Deputy General Manager of the National Technical Import Corporation, arrives in Tokyo for a month-long stay to seek "understanding" with representatives of 26 Japanese firms on the Chinese decision to cancel or suspend plant import contracts.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 24 Feb 81           |
| 329    | 24 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China assures Japan that 8.3 million metric tons of crude oil will be supplied as initially promised during the 1981 oil supply negotiations which began in Beijing on 18 February.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 24 Feb 81           |
| 330    | 24 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Toyota Motor Sales Company of Japan discloses it has received orders for some 10,000 motor vehicles, mainly small-size buses for sightseeing purposes, from Chinese municipalities such as Beijing and Shanghai. The company has also offered to open a driving school in Beijing, construction of which will start as soon as a reply is received from the municipal government.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81           |
| 331    | 24 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. SPK (Phnom Penh) reports the Soviet Union supports a dialog between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states and is ready to participate in such a conference, should other permanent members of the UN Security Council, the United States, Great Britain, and the PRC agree to take part.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81           |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 332    | 24 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, a clandestine Khmer Rouge broadcasting station, reports guerrillas in Phnom Penh in January killed 53 Vietnamese troops, including three Soviet advisers.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81   |
| 333    | 24 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Radio Kuala Lumpur unattributed commentary rejects the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference proposal as part of a strategy, supported by the USSR, to undermine ASEAN's position and to sidetrack the UN resolution calling for an international conference on Kampuchea. It claims the problem in Kampuchea is not a conflict between ASEAN and the Indochinese states but one that has arisen because of the presence of foreign troops and that it serves little purpose to involve ASEAN in talks with the Indochinese countries. The Soviet Union would do better to explain its efforts in the convening of the international conference as set out in the UN resolution and should persuade Vietnam to withdraw its military presence in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean question cannot be solved by military means but through a political solution. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81   |
| 334    | 24 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/USSR. Straits Times (Singapore) editorial rejects the USSR conference call on Kampuchea as a ploy to deny other big powers, including China, the exercise of influence in the region. The editorial claims the move was made by the Soviets in anticipation that it would be rejected and was aimed at "little more than giving the impression that actions and initiatives are being taken by the Soviet bloc and that these are being dismissed out of hand by the bad guys." The Soviet gambit supports the "lie" to its domestic audience that everything is going well in areas under Soviet influence.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81   |
| 335    | 24 Feb 81 | ROK/PRC. Fleet of 22 PRC fishing boats take shelter from storms 3 miles off Chungmun beach on Cheju Island off the southern tip of the Korean peninsula. ROK officials launch appropriate queries concerning the vessels.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81   |
| 336    | 24 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. Le Duan, VCP Secretary General, praises Soviet foreign policy in a speech at the CPSU Congress in Moscow. He refers to Chinese expansionism as "a major cause of the present hotbeds of tension in the Middle and Near East, in Southwest Asia, Southeast Asia, and elsewhere."   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 25 Feb 81 |
| 337    | 25 Feb 81 | DPRK/USSR. DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, in a speech delivered at the CPSU Congress in Moscow, thanks the CPSU and the Soviet people for consistent support and encouragement of the DPRK position on Korean reunification. He appraises relations between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and between their Communist Parties as being "closely cooperative."  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 26 Feb 81 |
| 338    | 25 Feb 81 | INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani government spokesman describes as "totally unfounded" the allegation that China is assisting in the construction of airbases in Pakistan. The allegation was made by the Indian Defense Minister in response to questions in the Lok Sabha and carried on an All-India Radio broadcast.   | MIL           | FBIS/PRC, 26 Feb 81  |
| 339    | 25 Feb 81 | INDIA/PRC/USSR. C. Rajeswara Rao, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, in addressing the CPSU Congress in Moscow, says the CPI supports the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and opposes Chinese efforts to "undermine India's close friendly ties  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 26 Feb 81 |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 340    | 25 Feb 81 | with the Soviet Union." He criticizes the PRC for attacking Vietnam and arming the regime of Zia-ul Haq in Pakistan.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81   |
| 341    | 25 Feb 81 | INDIA/SRV/PRC. Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) notes that both Washington and Beijing regard Afghanistan as a strategic link in their plan to encircle the Soviet Union and India and expand their power to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.   | POL           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>20 Mar 81;<br>The Statesman<br>(Calcutta),<br>26 Feb 81;<br>Indian Express<br>(Bombay),<br>7 Mar 81 |
| 342    | 25 Feb 81 | INDIA/USSR. New pro-Soviet lobby called the Friends of the Soviet Union (FSU) is formed by dissident CPI members, left-leaning intellectuals, and open supporters of the USSR who want to distance themselves from moves by the CPI and CPI-M to raise the level of opposition to PM Gandhi's Congress-I government. For 35 years the Soviets have wielded influence over the Indian Communist movement through the CPI-controlled Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS). In recent months, though, Mrs. Gandhi's supporters within the ranks of CPI and the Congress-I have found it difficult to share the ISCUS platform following the CPI's shift away from the Prime Minister. PM Gandhi views ISCUS as a partisan organization seeking to destabilize her government in contravention to Soviet pleas that CPI extend her cooperation and support. Thus the formation of the FSU is seen as an attempt to pressure the Soviet leadership into supporting Mrs. Gandhi's leadership and policies, providing in the process a vehicle through which her CPI supporters can deal with Moscow directly. Observers also speculate that PM Gandhi's leading role in forming the FSU in intended as a signal to Moscow that Soviet contacts with Indian politicians must be channeled through her government. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81   |
| 343    | 25 Feb 81 | INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Radio Jakarta broadcast comments on ASEAN rejection of the USSR message calling on ASEAN to support the Indochinese ministerial conference proposal for a regional conference. It notes Vietnam's position in Kampuchea is worse than a month ago now that Prince Sihanouk's coalition plan has strengthened the ASEAN position, a situation which cannot be reversed by Soviet support of the Indochinese proposal.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Feb 81   |
| 344    | 25 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports the deposed Khmer Rouge regime appears to be ready to accept most of the conditions laid down by former Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk in return for his agreement to head an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. The DK Embassy in Beijing, however, continues to maintain silence on Sihanouk's demands.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 26 Feb 81   |
| 345    | 25 Feb 81 | LAOS/PRC/USSR. Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in an address to the CPSU Congress in Moscow, praises the Soviet Union as "a reliable comrade in arms of the peoples of various countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America." Phomvihane criticizes the PRC for conducting subversion and sabotage against Laos.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81,<br>3 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Category   | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|------------|----------------------|
| 346    | 25 Feb 81 | revolution as well as for its moral and material assistance, the teaching of lessons to Laos, and the strengthening of solidarity between the two countries through exchanges of visits by delegations such as their respective Friendship Associations.<br><br>SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore joins its ASEAN partners in rejecting the Soviet call for ASEAN support of Vietnam's proposals for a regional conference on peace and stability in the region.   | POL        | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81   |
| 347    | 26 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Ito expresses the hope in Tokyo that China's cancellation and suspension of industrial plant contracts will not hurt friendly relations between Japan and China. The visiting Chinese mission expresses regret to individual firms suffering heavy losses arising from the Chinese decision and formally notifies and apologizes to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited for the cancellation of a contract to import steel-rolling equipment.   | POL<br>ECO | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81   |
| 348    | 26 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Sihanouk reaffirms his readiness to lead a united group against the Heng Samrin and Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and to establish headquarters in the Kampuchean jungle near the Thai border. He stresses that the nationalist forces should remain independent of the Pol Pot high command in the struggle. He urges China to provide substantial military, material, financial, and medical aid to his forces, but is pessimistic about his chances of defeating the Vietnamese without international backing. | POL        | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81   |
| 349    | 26 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Xavier Baron, AFP (Hong Kong) correspondent writing from West Kampuchea, says Son Sann denied he had received an invitation from Prince Sihanouk to take part in talks toward establishing an anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition. If the united front is unacceptable to the people, moves must be taken to prevent Heng Samrin from taking over the Cambodian seat at the UN. Son Sann claims his forces are as effective in resisting Vietnamese occupation as those of the Khmer Rouge.                                   | POL        | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81   |
| 350    | 26 Feb 81 | ROK/PRC. Korean police on Cheju Island decide to permit the Chinese fishing boats seeking shelter from stormy seas to anchor at Hwasun port on Cheju's southern coast if the weather worsens. A police patrol boat on 25 February approached the Chinese boats, offering supplies--the first such official Korean gesture to fishing boats of a country with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations.  | POL<br>ECO | FBIS/AP, 26 Feb 81   |
| 351    | 26 Feb 81 | ROK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Korea criticizes Chun Doo Hwan's election as ROK President. It claims that Chun has denied those in South Korea who demand the achievement of democratic reforms, reunification with North Korea, and the expulsion of US troops from the country. According to Moscow, the South Korean people "are continuing their struggle against all the antipopular regimes."   | POL        | FBIS/USSR, 27 Feb 81 |
| 352-   | 26 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. Beijing broadcast to Vietnam says the Le Duan clique is striving to achieve national expansion to meet the Soviet hegemonists' strategic need to expand southward. "Le Duan is driving the Vietnamese people into an endless disaster of war."   | POL        | FBIS/PRC, 3 Mar 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---------------------|
| 353    | 27 Feb 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Korea reports the DPRK delegation to the CPSU Congress visited a Soviet bearing plant, referred to as the "first state-run bearing plant." The Soviet plant is involved in the construction of a similar plant in the DPRK. North Korean workers will visit the Soviet factory "in the near future" to learn production and technical processes.  | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 3 Mar 81 |
| 354    | 27 Feb 81 | JAPAN/PRC. While talks are underway between the Chinese mission and Japanese companies regarding the suspension and cancellation of plant import contracts, FM Ito in Tokyo says the Japanese Government hopes China will send a responsible person like VP Gu Mu to Japan for talks on the Chinese decision regarding the import contracts. The government hopes to discuss the issue with a high-ranking Chinese official directly responsible for the ongoing economic readjustment underway in China which is causing the cancellation or suspension of the contracts.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81  |
| 355    | 27 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Group of senior LDP executives are to hold talks with Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy on 11 March to learn more of the Soviet posture toward Japan. The Soviets also wish to ascertain the Japanese government's attitude toward economic cooperation in the development of Siberia. The talks were originally scheduled for January 1980 but were called off following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81  |
| 356    | 27 Feb 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Reuters (UK) reports Prince Sihanouk says he has been forced to shelve his plan for the formation of an anti-Vietnamese united front in Kampuchea because of opposition by many Cambodian exiles in France to cooperation with the pro-China Khmer Rouge guerrillas. He says he still intends to meet the Khmer Rouge leaders "to examine the problem of Cambodian liberation together."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81  |
| 357    | 27 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary reports on VNA broadcast of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's interview with the "Voice of Vietnam" radio on the outcome of the recent NAM meeting in New Delhi. Thach alleges Beijing and ASEAN suffered setbacks at the meeting. In reality, the conference adopted a declaration with appeals for foreign forces and troops to withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea--contradicting Thach's claim that the conference's final document showed ASEAN as the loser and the SRV as the winner.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 5 Mar 81  |
| 358    | 27 Feb 81 | THAILAND/SRV/PRC/USSR. Bangkok Voice of Free Asia commentary denies any Thai conspiracy with the United States and China against Kampuchea, and claims that Vietnam is in collusion with Soviet expansionist efforts in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union continues to "feed the war flames" in Kampuchea by supplying arms and other military equipment and provides Vietnam unlimited support, since Hanoi's "expansionist policy" serves Soviet objectives. Soviet military and economic aid to Vietnam at present far exceeds its national capacity, and the USSR hopes to put an end to its burdens by supporting the proposal for a regional conference. The real solution to regional instability can only be achieved within the framework of the UN resolution, and it is hoped the USSR will eventually support and contribute toward such an international conference. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 359    | 28 Feb 81 | ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary denounces Soviet support for Vietnam's proposal for a regional conference between Indochina and ASEAN. Soviet proposals for a regional conference hope to jettison relevant UN resolutions and evade inevitable cen-<br>sure at an international conference.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 2 Mar 81           |
| 360    | 28 Feb 81 | DPRK/USSR. DPRK public health delegation headed by Yi Chong-yul returns to Pyongyang after visiting the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.   | SCI           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81            |
| 361    | 28 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. JPS (Tokyo) broadcasts a message of congratulations from the JCP Central Committee to the CPSU Congress which focuses on a joint December 1979 statement of JCP and CPSU delegations. In the statement both sides "stressed the special signifi-<br>cance of defending the principles of peaceful coexistence," the right of nations to<br>independence and freedom, opposition to anyone seeking privilege or hegemony, and strict<br>observance of settling disputes through talks. Both sides also opposed the export of<br>counterrevolution and revolution.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Mar 81            |
| 362    | 28 Feb 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports Mitsuhiro Kaneko, Deputy Chairman of the JCP Secre-<br>tariat and head of its delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress on 27 February, implicitly<br>criticized the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan when he said that the<br>situation in Afghanistan and subsequent international incidents have shown the impor-<br>tance of strict respect for racial self-determination.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 3 Mar 81          |
| 363    | 28 Feb 81 | MALAYSIA/USSR. Voice of the Malayan Revolution (clandestine), mouthpiece of the out-<br>lawed CPM, proclaims in a broadcast that the defection of CPM leader Musa Ahmad was<br>engineered by GOM Interior Minister Ghazali Shafie to "curry favor with the Soviet-<br>Vietnamese hegemonists." The broadcast accuses Shafie of having prevented the CPM from<br>supporting the Afghan and Kampuchean people and of having "suppressed the people's<br>struggle to defend their basic rights and oppose Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonism." The<br>broadcast also blames Shafie for a "cover up" of the threat of Soviet and Vietnamese<br>hegemonism, and for attempting to label the popular struggle against the USSR and Viet-<br>nam as one against the "so-called Communist threat." | POL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81            |
| 364    | 28 Feb 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Formal technical talks on bilateral trade begin between Pakistani<br>authorities and a Soviet delegation in Islamabad. The two sides will continue the<br>talks for approximately one week to work out details of a new trade protocol. The<br>current commodity exchange protocol covers goods worth \$28.5 million.   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>4 Mar 81 |
| 365    | 28 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) article condemns China for fostering the Kampuchean united<br>front, with the Pol Pot military force as its core, as well as for opposing the<br>Kampuchean revolution and obstructing a dialog between the Indochinese and ASEAN<br>countries. It claims the cause of tension in Southeast Asia is China's expansion in<br>collusion with US imperialism.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 May 81            |
| 366    | 28 Feb 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. Pen Sovan, Deputy Chairman of the PRK People's Revolutionary Council,<br>speaking at the CPSU Congress in Moscow, expresses support for Soviet foreign policy<br>and states further that Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam are "at one" in their efforts to<br>"promote stronger peace and stability in the region" [Southeast Asia]. In his speech   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 2 Mar 81          |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---------------------|
| 367    | 28 Feb 81 | Pen Sovan criticizes China for supporting Kampuchean reactionaries and calls on the ASEAN nations to "take a reasonable stand with regard to our initiatives."<br><br>SRV/USSR. VNA reports that over the past 2 months the Vietnamese Corporation of Rubber Production has received 4,270 tons of equipment from the Soviet Union, including more than 100 large tractors. The vehicles will be used to open virgin land, plant rubber trees, and explore for ground water.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 5 Mar 81   |
| 368    | 1 Mar 81  | ASEAN/USSR/PRC. Soviet broadcast presents a summary of the speech reportedly given by an unidentified member of the PKI delegation to the CPSU Congress at a meeting in Moscow. The PKI representative voiced support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and criticized that of the United States, China, and Japan for causing suspicion between the Indochinese countries and member nations of ASEAN, and for attempting to increase the military, political, and economic dependence of the ASEAN nations on the "imperialists and hegemonists." | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 4 Mar 81 |
| 369    | 1 Mar 81  | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Tripartite economic cooperation agreement is signed in Phnom Penh by Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. Kampuchea is represented by Trade Minister Tang Saroem, the USSR by Mr. E. I. Osadchuk, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Vietnam by Ambassador Ng Dien.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 2 Mar 81   |
| 370    | 1 Mar 81  | SRV/THAILAND/PRC. VNA quotes Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) commenting on allegations made by Prasong Sunsiri, Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council, on Vietnam's "invasion of Kampuchea" and "threat to Thailand." The article asks whether this is merely an attempt at a diversion on the part of Prasong Sunsiri to keep the Thai public from knowing that "13,000 Maoist rebels armed and commanded by Beijing are undermining Thailand's security."  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 2 Mar 81   |
| 371    | 2 Mar 81  | SRV/THAILAND. Xinhua (Beijing) reports a commentary by the Voice of Free Asia Radio, released by the Information Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, that Soviet propaganda against Thailand intends to distract world attention from the root cause of the present instability in Southeast Asia and to expand the Soviet sphere of influence in the region. Vietnam is colluding with the USSR in expansionist efforts in Southeast Asia.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 3 Mar 81  |
| 372    | 2 Mar 81  | ASEAN/PHILIPPINES/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports the Philippines Government has rejected a Soviet appeal for supporting the Indochinese states' proposal for a regional conference with ASEAN concerning the situation in Kampuchea. The Philippines instead will continue to pursue the implementation of the UNGA resolution.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 3 Mar 81  |
| 373    | 2 Mar 81  | ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Radio Beijing says Soviet support for Vietnam's proposal for a regional conference between Indochina and ASEAN is a "fraud worked out in partnership." The USSR and Vietnam are pursuing aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and directly menacing peace and security in the region.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 3 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Category   | Source   |
|--------|----------|---|------------|--|
| 374    | 2 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast discusses the visit of the KWP delegation to the CPSU Congress and to the city of Vladimir located 250 kilometers from Moscow. While in Vladimir, the KWP delegation visited an automobile parts plant and a tractor plant. A Soviet-Korea friendship mass meeting was held at the Vladimir A. A. Zhdavov Tractor Plant.  | POL<br>ECO | FBIS/USSR, 5 Mar 81  |
| 375    | 2 Mar 81 | INDONESIA/USSR. Vladimir Popov, Chairman of the Soviet-Indonesia Friendship Foundation, assessing relations between the two countries, acknowledges that there have been "ups and downs in the last decade." He adds, however, that the Soviet attitude toward Indonesia is "sincere without any motives behind it." He says "the Soviet Union had once done everything possible to defend Indonesia's interest in the United Nations" and affirms that there are no obstacles to good relations between both nations.  | POL        | FBIS/AP, 4 Mar 81  |
| 376    | 2 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China advises Japan that six industrial projects with Japanese yen loans will be delayed under the current economic readjustment program. Beijing emphasizes, however, that it has no intention of suspending these projects, which include the construction of ports, railways, and electric power plants. The reason for the delay is an apparent Chinese difficulty in raising funds for labor expenses and other local costs that it must bear for these projects.   | ECO        | FBIS/AP, 2 Mar 81  |
| 377    | 2 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Mitsui Warehouse Company of Tokyo discloses it has signed an agreement with the China Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation to serve as each other's agent in cargo transportation between the two countries. Mitsui will also cooperate in modernizing the Chinese cargo transportation system, particularly in transportation of containerized goods.   | ECO        | FBIS/AP, 6 Mar 81  |
| 378    | 2 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. AFP reports that Japanese PM Suzuki refused a request by USSR Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy for the two to meet unofficially. Suzuki is said to have instructed the Soviet Ambassador to make arrangements for a meeting through the Japanese Foreign Ministry.  | POL        | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>3 Mar 81  |
| 379    | 2 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. PIA domestic flight en route from Karachi to Peshawar is commandeered by armed hijackers just prior to landing and ordered to fly to Kabul. Those on board include 130 passengers and 10 crew members. At first report, the hijackers demand the release of an unspecified number of political prisoners being held in Pakistani jails, in an attempt to discredit the Zia regime and rally support for their exile organization. In response to the initial demands, Foreign Ministry officials in Islamabad call in the US and Soviet envoys and ask their assistance in resolving the incident peacefully. The hijackers claim responsibility for the burning of a PIA DC-10 in a Karachi hangar and the assassination attempt on the Pope in Lahore. | POL        | Washington Post,<br>3 Mar 81; NYT,<br>3 Mar 81; FBIS/South<br>Asia, 3 Mar 81 |
| 380    | 3 Mar 81 | INDIA/PRC. PM Indira Gandhi declares to a visiting troupe of Chinese acrobats that India is "anxious to have a better and greater relationship with China and its talented and great people." She acknowledges that both nations have had their ups and downs but that they "must have the ability to face these challenges."   | POL        | Hindu (Madras),<br>5 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|---|
| 381    | 3 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Agreement is reached between Japan and China tentatively to set the 1981 import price of Chinese crude oil at \$37.3 a barrel. The provisional price is agreed on as a means to facilitate bilateral oil trade pending the conclusion of a formal agreement on the issue. A supply volume of 8.3 million tons is also agreed on.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81   |
| 382    | 3 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Toyo Engineering Corporation indicates its willingness to meet a Chinese demand for modification of plant export contracts, with the ordered equipment and machinery for petrochemical plants to be kept in abeyance.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81   |
| 383    | 3 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese companies ask China to continue its plant construction projects concluded with them by temporarily delaying construction, rather than totally scrapping the plans as proposed by Beijing. China has agreed to study the proposal.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 4 Mar 81   |
| 384    | 3 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. GOJ proposes to the Soviet Government that negotiations on 1981 salmon catch quotas for Japan and the Soviet Union in the northwest Pacific waters begin on 30 March.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 3 Mar 81   |
| 385    | 4 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, meets with Yi Chong-ok, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council in Moscow. The two leaders discuss problems concerning Communist and Socialist construction in both countries and economic cooperation in different spheres for the period 1981-85 and exchange views on a number of mutual problems regarding the present international situation.   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 5 Mar 81   |
| 386    | 4 Mar 81 | JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) correspondent Kuboniwa reports from Seoul that Japanese FM Ito has sounded out, "through regular diplomatic channels," a Chinese government leader on improving relations with South Korea, offering his services as a mediator for "Sino-ROK interchanges." Ito's efforts were described as "not a major diplomatic proposal, such as mutual recognition, but simply a suggestion that China improve its relations with South Korea to the level of Japan-DPRK relations." The Chinese side is reported to have responded coolly to Ito's suggestion. Observers interpret this to mean China could not move toward an exchange with South Korea without first getting a "clear understanding of North Korea's attempts to use both Moscow and Beijing." | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 & 9 Mar 81;<br>Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>5 Mar 81 |
| 387    | 4 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Charles Antoine de Nerciat, (AFP, Hong Kong) reports from Pyongyang that Prince Sihanouk announced he is dropping his insistence that the name Democratic Kampuchea be replaced with Cambodia in anticipation of his forthcoming talks with the Khmer Rouge and their ally, China. He hopes to sign "a military agreement" with China with the aim of "developing" an army of his own, totally independent of the Khmer Rouge. The United Front will be set up without Son Sann as long as Sihanouk's essential conditions are accepted by the Khmer Rouge and China.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Mar 81   |
| 388    | 4 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. KNUFNS Central Committee holds a meeting at its political school in Phnom Penh to discuss and condemn Beijing's maneuver of replacing the Khieu Samphan clique with their "Sihanouk pawn." Attending the meeting are Chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission Bou Thang, Education Minister Chan Ven, Vice Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong, Vice Ministers of Public Health Nut Savoeun and Yut Kim Teng, KNUFNS Central Committee Deputy Secretaries General Chem Snguon and Vandy Kaon, and some 500 intellectuals from various ministries and offices under the central organization.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81  |



| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 389    | 4 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that three Chinese frontier residents were killed and another two wounded by Vietnamese armed personnel who intruded into the border areas of Yunnan Province.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/PRC, 10 Mar 81               |
| 390    | 4 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi commentary notes the second anniversary of the victorious end of the PRC-SRV border war. It reviews the history of Vietnam's proposals for talks since that time.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 5 Mar 81                 |
| 391    | 4 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. VCP delegation to the CPSU Congress arrives in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Republic of the USSR. The delegation is scheduled to visit "maritime oil fields."   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 5 Mar 81               |
| 392    | 5 Mar 81 | ASEAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) calls for the ASEAN states to attend a regional conference with the SRV, Kampuchea, and Laos and criticizes the Philippine Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Romulo for saying Soviet suggestions for such a conference are a "propagandist maneuver." The TASS report maintains that the Soviet Union remains concerned about peace and stability in Southeast Asia and "cannot remain a detached observer of the development of events in that large and important region."   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Mar 81               |
| 393    | 5 Mar 81 | INDIA/PRC. Resurgence of Naxalite terrorism in the northern districts of West Bengal leads a Calcutta-based journalist to question police intelligence officers and assess the strength of the pro-Chinese radicals. The Naxalities, showing signs of renewed vigor in Dinajpur District, allegedly have committed 30 murders since January. The victims of these attacks were landlords, local brigands, and policemen guarding ammunition from stores. The group claims to be "pro-Lin Rao" and has shown little restraint in projecting terror to intimidate the population. Captured party documents claim a "liberation force" of several brigades numbering about 50 men each. One document states the Naxalite goal is to set up a "people's independent state." A theory which some sources have posited is that disgruntled factions among the CPI-M have gone over to the Naxalite side in recent months. Much of the extremists' support comes from landless, low-caste elements which make up a sizable percentage of the area's rural population. | POL           | Statesman (Calcutta),<br>5 Mar 81 |
| 394    | 5 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China International Trust and Investment Corporation is seeking the help of Japanese financial institutions for the possible flotation of yen-denominated bonds. Nomura Securities Company, Daiwa Securities Company, and the Bank of Tokyo are among those sounded out for help. This would be China's first flotation of bonds abroad and is taken as a reflection of Chinese efforts to diversify its source of fund procurement on international money markets.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 5 Mar 81                 |
| 395    | 5 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kobe Steel, Limited, Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Company of Japan receive formal notice of cancellation of orders from the China National Technical Import Corporation for plant and equipment which China planned to construct under the second phase of its Shanghai Baoshan steel-works construction project.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 6 Mar 81                 |
| 396    | 5 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) editorial comments that the CPSU Congress revealed that "rigidity and lack of innovation will prevail in the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy in the next few years ahead." It urges the USSR and Western countries to   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81                 |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 397    | 5 Mar 81 | concentrate on their domestic affairs, to contribute to world peace, and to promote the Soviet-US SALT and disarmament talks generally.<br><br>PAKISTAN/USSR. "Highly placed source" in Kabul reports Soviet advisers at the Kabul airport have entered negotiations for the release of hostages being held on a PIA airliner. The negotiators are described as "tough looking uniformed men who look like commanders." Soviet security forces at the airport are put on maximum alert and international flights are diverted from Kabul. Meanwhile, Pravda (Moscow) publishes an editorial which is severely critical of air piracy in general. The editorial fails to condemn the al-Zulfikar band as terrorists, but instead terms them "political opponents of the Islamabad regime."  | POL           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>6 Mar 81 |
| 398    | 5 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) editorial marks the second anniversary of the Sino-Vietnamese war, noting the deterioration in the Chinese position since then in regard to world public opinion, economic problems, and conflict among various factions. Vietnam, in the meantime, has turned Indochina into a "solid fortress to check Chinese expansionism and hegemonism" and has enabled the revolution to develop vigorously. In the meantime, the Chinese continue to pursue a hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries by carrying out border provocation, suspending negotiations between the two sides, attempting to create economic problems, conducting psychological warfare activities, inciting rebellion, rejecting logical proposals by the Indochinese countries aimed at establishing peaceful coexistence, colluding with the United States and Japan, and soliciting ASEAN countries to oppose the people of Indochina.                           | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 5 Mar 81            |
| 399    | 6 Mar 81 | ASEAN/THAILAND/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that Thailand has broadcast its disagreement with the Soviet proposal for an Indochina-ASEAN conference on grounds that it ignores the root cause of instability in Southeast Asia--the blatant breach of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. Thailand urges the USSR to use its influence to encourage an early end to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 6 Mar 81           |
| 400    | 6 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Jiji Press (Tokyo) reports the Japanese Government asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry to call off launching a meteorological rocket in the waters off the Mariana Islands scheduled for 15 March. This is the third rocket firing in the western Pacific by the Russians since late February, which Japan has asked to be canceled.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81            |
| 401    | 6 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Asiaweek (Hong Kong) publishes an interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Pyongyang explaining his reasons for leading a united front, including the Khmer Rouge, which has the "only efficient, well-organized army to fight the Vietnamese." Sihanouk reports that China made clear that it would not support him unless he cooperated with the Khmer Rouge "in the framework of the Communist state of Democratic Kampuchea." Discussions with the Chinese in 1979 to 1980 resulted in cool relations and Sihanouk's taking refuge in Korea with his "best friend," President Kim Il-sung. Sihanouk said that earlier he had good friends in China, including Mao Zedong and PM Zhou Enlai. The Prince claimed, however, that he was not so closely linked with the new leadership. He insisted that there could be no peace in Kampuchea without a peace-keeping force and without disarmament of the Cambodian units. He indicated a lack of trust | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 27 Feb 81           |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source              |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|---------------------|
| 402    | 6 Mar 81 | <p>in the Chinese who, unless they decided to compel the Khmer Rouge to accept his conditions, could be using him only until the Vietnamese withdraw. At that point, the Khmer Rouge could receive approval to liquidate their "partners" as in 1975. Sihanouk has adopted a wait-and-see attitude regarding the attitudes of the Khmer Rouge and China.</p> <p>KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Son Sann in Bangkok sends a telegram to Prince Sihanouk stating that his movement, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, had not yet been directly and officially notified of Prince Sihanouk's proposals to set up a united front. Observers feel that Sihanouk will not participate in talks regarding a united front until he has consulted widely with Cambodians inside and outside their country in view of the hostility of the majority of Cambodians toward the Khmer Rouge.</p> | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81   |
| 403    | 6 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Article by Regional Diplomatic Editor Nayan Chanda in Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports on an interview with Prince Sihanouk in Pyongyang in which he discusses his dilemma in working with the Khmer Rouge in regard to the formation of a Kampuchea united front. The Prince mentions Chinese support for the Khmer Rouge and the need to form a truly representative government in Kampuchea. While anti-Vietnamese in sentiment, Sihanouk feels he could not betray China and his associates once he is president of the united front and could not accept negotiations with Vietnam unless his partners agreed. He agrees to fight the Vietnamese to get Chinese assistance but knows there can be no victory over Vietnamese forces.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Mar 81   |
| 404    | 6 Mar 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. Korea Times (Seoul) reports that the Democratic Justice Party, in its recommendations on foreign policy and national defense, has pledged to seek mutual visits between politicians including those from the Soviet Union and China. Party spokesman Pak Kyong-sok says the party and the government are in broad agreement on the direction of opening relations with Communist nations not only in the economic but also in the political field.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 Mar 81   |
| 405    | 6 Mar 81 | ROK/JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes South Korea and the United States for conducting the military exercise TEAM SPIRIT 81 in South Korea. TASS calls the joint operations "provocative." Japan is also criticized for allowing American military bases in Japan to be used as staging areas for TEAM SPIRIT 81.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 9 Mar 81 |
| 406    | 6 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi claims the Chinese authorities have regularly maintained 15 infantry divisions in the area along the Vietnamese border, with 5 armies in reserve since March 1979. Additional army and many artillery regiments were sent recently to areas near the Vietnamese border. In the past 2 years the Chinese have created more than 4,000 armed provocations along the border, including 750 occasions during which they intruded into Vietnamese territory. They have "nibbled" at 34 highland areas inside Vietnam, killed more than 200 Vietnamese border inhabitants and destroyed over 500 houses and over 80 hospitals, health clinics, and schools. They have also increased espionage and psychological warfare and intensified activities to undermine the Vietnamese economy.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81   |
| 407    | 7 Mar 81 | ASEAN/THAILAND/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) cites Bangkok press reports on Thailand's rejection of the Soviet proposal for a regional conference between the three Indochinese   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 9 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 408    | 7 Mar 81 | <p>countries and ASEAN on the Kampuchean issue. Thailand says the Kampuchean issue was created by the invasion of foreign troops and had nothing to do with ASEAN. Thailand requests that the USSR exercise its influence at the UN Security Council to work for the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices and for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue.</p> <p>DPKK/ROK/USSR. Kyonghyang Sinmun (Seoul) editorial comments on the reported North Korean dispatch of troops to Afghanistan since it signals a change in their previously independent line from China and the Soviet Union. In general, the North Koreans have maintained equidistant relations between these two countries for the past 10 years, tilting toward the Chinese in the ideological field and toward the Soviet Union in pursuing their economic interests. The editorial claims Kim-Il-song feels he will gain no more economic assistance from China because of Beijing's own economic difficulties but anticipates acquiring more military aid from the Soviet Union if things go smoothly. The editorial presumes also that the pro-Soviet policy is being pursued to prevent China's "tottering" ideological developments from influencing North Korea.</p> | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81    |
| 409    | 7 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan Soviet Society holds its 25th national convention in Tokyo and unanimously approves the 1981 action program calling for development of actions to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, conclusion of a Japan-Soviet Union peace treaty, and improvement of relations between the two countries.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81    |
| 410    | 7 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Khieu Samphan, former Khmer Rouge Prime Minister, leaves Bangkok for Beijing presumably en route to a meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Pyongyang. His arrival in Beijing is not made public but he is to remain a few days for possible consultations with Chinese leaders over the proposed alliance between the Chinese-backed deposed Khmer Rouge regime and Prince Sihanouk.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81    |
| 411    | 7 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Radio Phnom Penh interview with FM Hun Sen on the outcome and significance of the 26th CPSU Congress reports the Congress was an important event in the annals of PRK-USSR relations since it was the first time the Kampuchean people had an opportunity to attend a CPSU Congress. Sen praises Soviet achievements and expresses the PRK's full support and similar views on Soviet foreign policy in general and in Southeast Asia in particular.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81    |
| 412    | 7 Mar 81 | LAOS/USSR. Earth-satellite monitoring station, constructed with Soviet aid and begun in October 1980, nears completion. The construction of the transmission building, the 108-meter high antenna, and the installation of the equipment are scheduled to be completed by May 1981.   | SCI           | FBIS/AP, 11 Mar 81   |
| 413    | 8 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Yevgeniy Grigoryev, Deputy Chief Editor of Pravda (Moscow), is interviewed by Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) during Grigoryev's 10-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japan-USSR Society. Grigoryev says the Soviet Union would be willing to allow a Japanese observer to attend Soviet military exercises in the Far East [from Eastern Siberia to the Far Eastern Region including the Kurile Islands] if the Japanese would allow the Soviet military attaché to observe military exercises conducted in Japan. Such measures of trust "must be completely fair to both sides and be based on the principle   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Mar 81 |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|---|
| 414    | 8 Mar 81 | of reciprocity" according to the <u>Pravda</u> deputy editor. Grigoryev also criticizes the Government of Japan for increasing military spending.<br><br>KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) reports Li Xiannian, CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman, met and had a cordial conversation in Beijing with Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister and other members of his delegation. Huang Hua, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, was also present.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Mar 81  |
| 415    | 8 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Sihanouk, in an interview with NKH TV (Tokyo) in Pyongyang on an undisclosed date, outlines his conditions for Kampuchea should the Vietnamese withdraw and notes his need for a dialog with Beijing after negotiating with Khieu Samphan. He says, "The Khmer Rouge and China would not want Sihanouk to talk of compromise with the Vietnamese but to fight them, even with poorer forces, to final victory."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81  |
| 416    | 8 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports Thailand has officially rejected Soviet President Brezhnev's pleas for ASEAN support of a regional conference to solve the Kampuchean issue.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81   |
| 417    | 8 Mar 81 | ROK/USSR. KCNA (Pyongyang) reports a 6 March TASS (Moscow) news analyst's article that claims the TEAM SPIRIT 81 military maneuvers underway in South Korea with the participation of American and ROK troops will whip up a "military hysteria atmosphere" in the area and further aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81  |
| 418    | 8 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Hijackers' threat to blow up a PIA aircraft with all aboard if their demands are not met passes without incident. The Pakistani negotiators who have been allowed only limited contact with the hijackers report no progress in the talks. Several of the passengers who were previously released from the airliner report the hijackers took over the plane with a few pistols, but after contacting Kabul officials, the trio brandished automatic weapons. The passengers' stories confirm to GOP authorities their conviction that the DRA and their Soviet advisers are actively encouraging the hijackers and abetting the crime. Shortly before midnight, the hijackers suddenly order the pilots to fly the aircraft out of Afghanistan to Damascus against explicit requests from the GOP that the plane remain in Kabul. | POL           | Washington Post, 9 Mar 81; NYT, 9 Mar 81; FBIS/South Asia, 9 Mar 81 |
| 419    | 9 Mar 81 | DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. Japanese FM Ito reveals in the Diet that Japan is holding talks with the USSR with a view to encouraging a dialog between North and South Korea. Talks are also being held with China and the United States. Such talks, he says, are important for peace in the Korean peninsula.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81   |
| 420    | 9 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports international flight services between Japan and Europe via Moscow will be cut drastically beginning in April. The Transportation Ministry and Japan Airlines plan to demand a reduction in the Soviet air rights granted in return for Japan's right of passage over Siberia. If the demand is not met, the Soviet Union will be notified of Japan's intention to scrap the international agreement stipulating the number of flights from Japan to London and Paris via Moscow as of 31 March. Flights will be reduced to 8 from the present 17.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 421    | 9 Mar 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Timber agreement is signed in Moscow between Japan and the Soviet Union for the 1981-86 period. The Soviet Union will supply approximately 12 million cubic meters of logs and 1.24 million cubic meters of lumber to Japan during the period in exchange for a 20-million yen [as recorded] (\$80,000) Japanese bank loan for a variety of Japanese machinery, equipment, and materials to be delivered to the USSR. The agreement was signed by Ryoichi Kawai, president of Komatsu Limited, for the Japanese and by a top official of the All-Union Foreign Trade Association for the USSR.                                   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Mar 81 |
| 422    | 9 Mar 81  | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Sihanouk begins talks in Pyongyang with visiting Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on the formation of an anti-Vietnamese front in Kampuchea. Khieu is accompanied by Cabinet Minister Keat Chhon and the Khmer Rouge UNESCO representative Ok Sakkun.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Mar 81    |
| 423    | 9 Mar 81  | SRV/PRC. In an interview with a TASS (Moscow) correspondent in Hanoi, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach accuses China of sabotaging the regional stability of Southeast Asia. According to Thach, Beijing has used intimidation, threats, blackmail, and other "undisguised gross pressures" to prevent the ASEAN states from accepting the idea of a regional conference with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 10 Mar 81 |
| 424    | 9 Mar 81  | SRV/USSR. SRV Vice Premier Do Muoi, Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, receives in Hanoi a visiting Soviet trade delegation led by Vice Foreign Trade Minister I. T. Grishin. The delegation signs a trade protocol for 1981 with Vietnam.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81   |
| 425    | 10 Mar 81 | BURMA/PRC/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Burma accuses China of providing moral and material support to antigovernment forces in Burma.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 12 Mar 81 |
| 426    | 10 Mar 81 | INDONESIA/PRC. Coordinating Minister of Political and Security Affairs General Maraden Panggabean announces to newsmen that Indonesia is currently assessing all matters relating to the restoration of normal diplomatic relations with China. He expresses doubt, however, that full normalization can be achieved during 1981 and indicates that the two contentious issues that must be evaluated by Indonesia are the question of citizenship for Indonesian Chinese residents and the continued extension of asylum by China to Indonesian Communist Party figures who have been resident in Beijing since the attempted coup of 1965. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Mar 81   |
| 427    | 10 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China assures Japan that 10 million metric tons of both coking and steaming coal will be supplied to Japan in 1985 as promised. Beijing also agrees to supply 5 million tons of coal in 1983 and 7.5 million tons in 1984.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81   |
| 428    | 10 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) editorial comments favorably on China's major cabinet reshuffle which it sees as the "first forward step that China is taking for political stability."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Mar 81   |
| 429    | 10 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine under the Chinese Ministry of Public Health signs a protocol with Tsumura Juntendo, Incorporated, a firm with over a 100 years of experience making traditional Chinese medications, agreeing to cooperate in research on traditional Chinese medicine.   | SCI           | FBIS/PRC, 17 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 430    | 10 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki grants a courtesy call requested by Soviet Ambassador Dmitry S. Polyanskiy, the first meeting between the two since December 1979. The meeting will be held in the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo on either 19 or 20 March. The Ambassador will also meet the three top officers of the ruling LDP, including Secretary General Yoshio Sakurachi, on 11 March.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81   |
| 431    | 10 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Charles Antione de Nerciat, (AFP, Hong Kong), writes that Prince Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan failed to reach agreement during their talks in Pyongyang on the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. Khieu rejected the condition requiring the disarming of all Khmer forces if Vietnam withdrew its forces from Kampuchea.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Mar 81   |
| 432    | 10 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Kampuchean delegate to the 37th annual session of ESCAP meeting in Bangkok condemns Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other countries which obstruct the economic emancipation and progress of developing countries. He says the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, like that of the Soviets in Afghanistan, poses a great threat to regional and world peace and endangers development of regional cooperation.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Mar 81   |
| 433    | 10 Mar 81 | ROK/USSR. KCNA (Pyongyang) reports an 8 March commentary in Pravda (Moscow) criticizing ROK President Chon Doo Hwan's inauguration and saying his administration provides no change in South Korea and remains "antipeople" and reactionary.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Mar 81   |
| 434    | 10 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports from Moscow on Soviet President Brezhnev's meeting with Vietnamese leader Le Duan. The two sides discuss a joint project to explore and extract gas and oil from the continental shelf off Vietnam and the expansion of Vietnamese exports of fruits and vegetables to the USSR.  | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 11 Mar 81  |
| 435    | 11 Mar 81 | ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Radio Hanoi commentary urges ASEAN countries to accept the Indochinese ministerial proposal for a regional conference as endorsed by the Soviet Union. It notes the USSR's good intention for peace and China's continual disruption of peace in Southeast Asia.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Mar 81   |
| 436    | 11 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Asahi Evening News (Tokyo) editorial, commenting on PM Suzuki's forthcoming visit to the United States, notes the Prime Minister had commented in Japan that the United States "is being unwise in arousing anxiety in China over its Taiwan policy," and urges him to say the same thing in Washington.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81   |
| 437    | 11 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. TASS (Moscow) report cites Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) regarding a Chinese delegation in Japan to discuss the PRC Government's unilateral cancellation of 320 billion yen (\$1.28 billion) worth of contracts for Japanese equipment. The TASS report says the "foot dragging" tactics of the Chinese side indicate it has no intention of compensating Japanese companies for their losses. The TASS report also says the issue is becoming a serious political problem for the Japanese Government. | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Mar 81 |
| 438    | 11 Mar 81 | JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. Chungang Ilbo (Seoul) editorial reports FM No Sin-yong has declined the Japanese offer to play a role as intermediary in helping to reduce tensions between South and North Korea and to improve relations between the ROK and the USSR and China.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81   |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 439    | 11 Mar 81 | Japan's motive is questioned since Tokyo is under pressure from the United States to increase its defense budget and assume a more active role in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.<br><br>JAPAN/USSR. Secretary General Yoshio Sakurachi and two other top executives of the Japanese LDP meet for the first time since 1979 with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy and exchange views on a wide range of subjects including the northern territories issue.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Mar 81   |
| 440    | 11 Mar 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. Responsible member of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade denounces as "a pure fabrication out of ulterior motives" a rumor that China conducts trade with South Korea and South Africa. Izvestiya (Moscow) plays up the story by spreading the lie that China promotes cooperation in trade with South Korea on an official and formal basis. TASS (Moscow) dramatizes a groundless New York Times report by saying China is becoming one of South Africa's biggest trading partners.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/PRC, 12 Mar 81  |
| 441    | 12 Mar 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) cites a "Reuter Seoul correspondent" who says the value of trade between the ROK and PRC will almost double in 1981 to \$1 billion. China's average yearly trade with the DPRK in recent years has not exceeded \$400 million. TASS criticizes China for trading openly with South Korea while maintaining its political support for the DPRK. It says Chinese trade with the ROK is a betrayal of the interests of the Korean people.   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 13 Mar 81 |
| 442    | 12 Mar 81 | INDONESIA/PRC. Merdeka (Jakarta) editorial underlines Acting FM General Panggabean's statement that Indonesia has not yet considered improving relations with China. The newspaper claims China has become unpredictable and has pursued a "double-faced policy without a guarantee of honesty."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81   |
| 443    | 12 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Delegation of Japanese Dietmembers from the LDP, JSP, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party will visit Beijing from 10 to 16 April for talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders. They will be sent to China by the Dietmembers' League for Promotion of Friendship between Japan and China led by Yoshimi Furut, an LDP member.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81   |
| 444    | 12 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, on return to Beijing from Pyongyang, states he proposed the establishment of a "national army" to Prince Sihanouk to fight against the Vietnamese. He also agreed that each armed group in Kampuchea had the right to continue to exist (this was in response to Sihanouk's desire to set up his own resistance army with Chinese and US backing), and that a regime should be established in Kampuchea similar to the parliamentary system of the third French Republic, once Vietnamese troops have left. Prince Sihanouk announced that he and Mr. Khieu had failed to agree on the question of Cambodian Armed Forces once Vietnamese troops had withdrawn from the country. | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81   |
| 445    | 12 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. In an interview with Kyodo (Tokyo) in Pyongyang, Prince Sihanouk describes his 2-day meeting with Khieu Samphan, noting the Pol Pot group was still feared in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge rejected Sihanouk's total disarmament condition and no agreement was reached. Sihanouk said he hoped to visit China in late April or early   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Mar 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 446    | 12 Mar 81 | May to ask for military aid to his Khmer Moulianka forces inside Kampuchea to continue the battle against the Vietnamese. The Chinese had urged the meeting with the Khmer Rouge because they insisted Sihanouk's forces could expect no military help without closer cooperation between them and the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge forces of Democratic Kampuchea.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 18 Mar 81 |
| 447    | 12 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) criticizes the GOP for harassing President Zia-ul Haq's political opponents. It mentions specifically the arrests of Socialist leaders Abdul Bakhid and A. Kh. Minto and "an extensive campaign of threats and accusations against the opposition Pakistan People's Party." Pravda also claims the GOP's official position on the hijacking of a recent PIA aircraft unfairly accuses the USSR of supporting such acts of terrorism. Instead, the Soviet Union "has always resolutely opposed and continues to oppose any attempts to hijack planes using terrorist methods." | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 12 Mar 81  |
| 448    | 12 Mar 81 | ROR/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary refutes Izvestiya's (Moscow) fabrications about China's "double-dealing, hypocritical policy" toward Korea and China's "promoting trade cooperation" with South Korea "on an official basis." China accuses the Soviets of trying to drive a wedge between China and Korea and undermining bilateral relations.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81   |
| 449    | 12 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi commentary refutes China's propaganda against Vietnam's argument that its troops must remain in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat. The broadcast cites the examples of Indonesia, Malaysia, and other Southeast Asian countries where Chinese activities created disruptions. The commentary points out that the Chinese threat can emerge anywhere, not only on the border with Vietnam.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81   |
| 450    | 13 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. Transport Cooperation Section of the Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam ends its meeting in Hanoi. The two sides reviewed last year's plan for marine transport, decided on measures to insure the flow of goods for 1981, and signed agreements.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 16 Mar 81  |
| 451    | 13 Mar 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. At a press conference in Tokyo, Mirza Gulam Hafiz, Speaker of the Bangladesh National Assembly, reiterates Bangladesh's opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea. He also expresses "sympathy with the Japanese demand for the recovery of the Soviet-held northern territories."   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81   |
| 452    | 13 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan-China Long-Term Trade Committee reports China shipped 1,025,000 tons of coking coal, valued at \$47.46 million, and 8.01 million tons of crude oil worth \$1,976.9 million to Japan in 1980.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81   |
| 453    | 13 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Three-member Chinese delegation in Tokyo for talks with Japanese firms on matters relating to the Chinese cancellation of plant import contracts is ordered home by the Chinese Government.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| 454    | 13 Mar 81 | with Beijing and Taipei along the lines of the 1978 Sino-American joint communique recognizing Taiwan as part of China's territory.<br><br>JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the signing in Sapporo of a protocol on cooperation for 1981 between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, the USSR Japan Society, and the House of Japanese-Soviet Friendship in Sapporo. The protocol provides for the expansion of contacts between the signatories in the fields of science and culture. According to TASS, the Soviet signatory plans "extensive measures to inform the people of Hokkaido about the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the life of the Soviet people."   | SCI<br>CUL    | FBIS/USSR, 16 Mar 81  |
| 455    | 13 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki discloses to the House of Councillors Budget Committee that he will propose reopening the Japanese-Soviet regular foreign ministers conference to try to solve the territorial issue and negotiate a peace treaty.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Mar 81  |
| 456    | 13 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. Radio Hanoi broadcasts a talk by Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, Secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, and member of the VCP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, in which he praises Soviet achievements and recounts the activities of the Vietnamese participants at the Congress. He also commends the Soviets for their assistance to oil and gas development in Vietnam.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81  |
| 457    | 13 Mar 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Zhang Tingfa, Chinese Air Force Commander, arrives in Thailand for an official friendly visit. He is invited by ACM Panieng Kantarat, Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Air Force, who visited China in late 1980.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81;<br>FBIS/PRC, 16 Mar 81                                  |
| 458    | 14 Mar 81 | INDIA/USSR. First congress of the newly formed All India Communist Party (AICP), meeting in Meerut, is attended by S. A. Dange, longtime organizer of the CPI parent body. The new party, headed by Dange's daughter, Roza Deshpande, advocates a policy of "democratic centralism" and close cooperation with the Gandhi government and other "progressive elements." In an address before the party convention, Dange downplays the factional nature of Communist organizations in India, calling the formation of the AICP a "timely and historical necessity." Citing what he sees as the major policy difference between himself and the established CPI leadership, Dange claims "we are neither Indianites nor is Indira our main enemy. The Communist Party of which I am a member [CPI] thinks Mrs. Gandhi is the chief enemy of the Indian people and I consider this totally wrong." Dange's relations with the CPI leadership have been strained in recent months over the party's escalating criticism of PM Gandhi which Dange sees as counterproductive. Rajeshwar Rao, Secretary General of CPI, calls Dange's attendance at the Meerut conference a breach of party discipline and puts Dange on notice that he stands to be expelled from the CPI at its next congress. | POL           | Sunday Statesman<br>(Calcutta), 15 Mar 81;<br>FBIS/South Asia,<br>17 Mar 81 |
| 459    | 15 Mar 81 | INDIA/PRC. Premier Deng Xiaoping seeks to assuage Indian fears concerning Chinese intentions along the common frontier in the Himalayas by stating to visiting Janata Party politicians that "India should not be worried by the threat of war from China. Even militarily, we cannot cross Tibet because of lack of oxygen. We do not have many troops, and we also do not see any threat from your side to China. Even if you have more troops  | POL           | International Defense<br>Review (Geneva),<br>May 81                         |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 460    | 15 Mar 81 | on the border than we have, we do not feel threatened." Referring to the Indian annexation of Sikkim in 1975, Deng states that China thoroughly disapproved of the action, but that Beijing would not let the matter affect bilateral relations with New Delhi.  |               |  |
| 461    | 15 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito, in a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy at the Foreign Ministry, reiterates Japan's position that the Soviet Union withdraw its military facilities and troops from the four northern islands. The Soviet Ambassador opens the talk--the first since December 1977--by reading a statement addressed to Japanese leaders by President Brezhnev outlining the Soviet leader's eight-point peace proposal at the CPSU Congress in February, including a resumption of SALT and a request for a meeting with PM Suzuki.                               | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81                             |
| 462    | 15 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan discusses a message delivered today by Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy to Japanese FM Ito. The Soviet message to the Japanese Government calls for measures to strengthen mutual trust between the two nations, including the advance notice of, and the mutual dispatch of observers to, large-scale military exercises. The message proposes working level consultations between the two governments to reach agreement on such measures. The Soviet broadcast says similar messages have been delivered to the PRC, DPRK, and the United States. | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 17 Mar 81                           |
| 463    | 15 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports from Tokyo that talks at the Japanese Foreign Ministry with Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy broke up in discord because the Soviet side insisted on maintaining its stand on occupation of the Japanese northern territories. Observers believe there are no indications of a move toward improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations.   | POL           | Beijing Review, 30 Mar 81; FBIS/PRC, 17 Mar 81 |
| 464    | 15 Mar 81 | ROK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Korea says that the ROK-US military exercise TEAM SPIRIT 81 is heightening tension in the Far East. Broadcast claims that South Korea and the United States are seeking to instigate a confrontation with the DPRK.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 17 Mar 81                           |
| 465    | 16 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports "dozens" of Chinese troops crossed into Vietnam and planted mines in the Silo Lau area, Lai Chau Province.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                              |
| 466    | 16 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan-China Oil Development Corporation, a Tokyo-based oil exploration company, is believed to have struck a promising oil field in Bohai Bay in the Yellow Sea.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81                             |
| 467    | 16 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. PM Suzuki rules out the possibility of his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy in the near future as there "appears to be no need." He says the Ito-Polyanskiy meeting merely dealt with the Soviet Union's "confidence-building measures" in issuing advance notices and inviting observers to watch Russian military exercises. No progress was made in improving bilateral relations.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81                             |
| 467    | 16 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Office leader makes it clear that Japan will not accept the Kremlin's proposal for talks on "confidence-building measures" in the Far East unless the USSR recognizes the longstanding dispute over the northern islands.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81                             |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                      |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---|
| 468    | 16 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports from Tokyo that the Soviet "peace offensive" against Japan has been foiled. The Soviet ambassador made repeated requests for secret talks with Japan's PM Suzuki. Japanese newspapers claim the real aim of the Soviet Union is to undermine relations between Japan and the United States and Western Europe. PM Suzuki responds that there will be two conditions for any future Japanese-Soviet dialogue: the USSR must take the initiative and the territorial issue must be the subject.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 18 Mar 81                         |
| 469    | 16 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa criticizes the "unusual diplomatic manner" of Soviet diplomats in Tokyo, saying they do not seem to understand Japanese society. He urges Soviet diplomats to integrate themselves into the "more open" Japanese society so that they can be engaged in diplomatic activities more mutually beneficial to the two countries.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81                          |
| 470    | 16 Mar 81 | PHILIPPINES/THAILAND/SRV/USSR. Philippine FM Carlos Romulo tells reporters that the Philippines and Thailand believe the Soviet Union's endorsement of the Indochinese states' proposal for a regional conference on Kampuchea is a "propaganda stand to undermine the resolution calling for an international conference and we cannot approve it." Both countries have agreed that such a proposal is subordinate and secondary to the international conference approved by the General Assembly.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Mar 81                          |
| 471    | 16 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi reports that in a recent interview with the Japanese newspaper Akahata, Vietnamese Vice FM Hoang Anh Tuan called for a resumption of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and the signing of bilateral treaties by China with the Indochinese countries and reiterated the proposal for a regional conference between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries advanced at the Indochinese foreign ministers conference.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81                          |
| 472    | 16 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports Chinese soldiers fired "many rounds of 12.7-mm cannon" across the Vietnamese border in the Dong Van area, Ha Tuyen Province, and killed many cattle.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                           |
| 473    | 17 Mar 81 | DPRK/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) in an article entitled "Dangerous Adventures" accuses China of using the DPRK as a staging ground in its anti-Kampuchea campaign. It mentions specifically anti-Kampuchea remarks made by former Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Pyongyang. Pravda says, "The Beijing reactionaries are seriously damaging the DPRK's positions."  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 19 Mar 81                        |
| 474    | 17 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Korea, commemorating the first agreement signed between the DPRK and USSR on 17 March 1949, says the USSR has participated in the construction of 58 major industrial and other facilities in the DPRK and is currently assisting the DPRK in the reconstruction and construction of a series of large-scale enterprises including an aluminum plant, an ammonia plant, and a bearing plant. Five Soviet assisted construction projects in the DPRK will be finished in 1981. Compared to 1958, bilateral trade has increased eight-fold, and technical cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR is adjusted every 5 years by the planning organizations of the two countries. | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 19 Mar 81                        |
| 475    | 17 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soiree is held in Moscow to mark the 32d anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and DPRK. It is attended by leading social figures of Moscow, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 23 Mar 81;<br>FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                     |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------------|
|        |           | Society, DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong, and other Koreans. Addresses are presented by the DPRK Ambassador and by A. N. Gulchenko, Deputy Minister of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and Deputy Chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.   |               |                            |
| 476    | 17 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. <u>Nodong Sinmun</u> (Pyongyang) article hails the 32d anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81         |
| 477    | 17 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. <u>Nodong Sinmun</u> (Pyongyang) commentary responds to an editorial in <u>L'Humanité</u> (Paris), the French Communist Party organ, which criticizes the DPRK for receiving Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister. The commentary notes that the DPRK is a sovereign state which can treat Kampuchians (in this case Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk who resides in Pyongyang) any way it pleases. It concludes, "In international relations we do not act to suit other people's attitudes, nor do we act to please anyone's desire." | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 26 Mar 81        |
| 478    | 17 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. FM Ito tells the Japanese Diet that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are in a "very severe" condition and that no agreement was reached in his talk with the Soviet ambassador. A solution to Japan's claim to the northern islands must be seen before the two countries can hold their summit meeting. FM Ito is ready for the resumption of the regular Japan-Soviet foreign ministerial conference on the condition that the meeting will be used to negotiate the projected peace treaty between the two countries.            | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81         |
| 479    | 17 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Hitoshi Kudo (Tokyo Kyodo News Agency) writes that Vladimir G. Komarov, Soviet Foreign Exchange Bureau Deputy Director, is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on 22 March for negotiations on Japanese trade credits for a Siberian natural gas pipeline project. He is expected formally to seek \$3 billion in credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81         |
| 480    | 17 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi reports continued armed provocations by Chinese troops in the border area from 6 to 16 March.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Mar 81         |
| 481    | 18 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. <u>Pravda</u> (Moscow) in an article entitled "On the Basis of Equal Rights" says about 60 industrial enterprises have been restored and constructed in the DPRK with the USSR's assistance including the Kim Chaek Metallurgical Combine, the Supung Hydroelectric Power Station, the Pukchang and Pyongyang Thermal Power Stations, the nonferrous metal plant in Nampo, and the Pyongyang Textile Combine.  | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 23 Mar 81       |
| 482    | 18 Mar 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet and Indian trade officials sign an agreement providing for the export of Indian cotton and woolen knitwear to the Soviet Union worth over 720 million rupees (\$90 million).   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia, 18 Mar 81 |
| 483    | 18 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Toshiwo Doko, President of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, arrives in Beijing at the invitation of Chinese VP Gu Mu. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Gu Mu requests Japanese loans in order to continue construction of four petrochemical plants. Doko meets Deng Xiaoping who apologizes for having caused problems for Japanese firms whose projects in China have been canceled and says he hopes some clues for solution can emerge during Doko's visit. Doko also meets Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who                       | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/PRC, 18 Mar 81        |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                           |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 484    | 18 Mar 81 | assures him that China's current economic readjustment does not represent any change in China's policy of economic reform and expanding economic cooperation with other countries.   |               |                                  |
| 485    | 18 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa, in reply to a sharp response from the Soviet Embassy, states he had not intended to censure the Soviet Embassy when he mentioned "poor Russian understanding" of Japanese society. His statement was intended to seek better understanding between the two countries.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Mar 81               |
| 486    | 18 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes Japan's plans to expand its navy, to increase the navy's operational areas around Japan, and to participate in the naval exercise RIMPAC 82 with the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 19 Mar 81             |
| 487    | 18 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Radio Phnom Penh reports a 12 March interview with Novoye Vremya (Moscow) by Pen Sovan, KPRC Vice President, in which he claims the attempt to form a united front headed by Prince Sihanouk is a maneuver by Beijing and Washington, and urges China, Japan, and the United States, which have bases in various countries in Asia, to respond to the Soviet appeal for open negotiations on the Far East situation.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 Mar 81               |
| 488    | 18 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Radio Phnom Penh commentary notes the lack of agreement arising from the meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. It declares that they and Son Sann are "lackeys of the Chinese and Americans and are traitors to the Kampuchean nation and people." Vietnamese troops on Kampuchean soil guarantee peace and stability and are a bulwark against the "interventionist and subversive maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists from the outside." | POL           | FBIS/AP, 19 Mar 81               |
| 489    | 18 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Crew members who piloted the commandeered PIA jetliner to Kabul reveal that, while on the ground in Afghanistan, DRA authorities offered them positions with Ariana Airlines if they agreed to seek political asylum. When the crewmen balked at the offer, the Kabul authorities offered to place them in even better positions in "another foreign airline" if they resigned from PIA.  | POL           | Muslim (Islamabad),<br>19 Mar 81 |
| 490    | 18 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports 10 Chinese soldiers crossed the Vietnamese border in the Tung Truong Pho area, Hoang Lien Son Province, and ambushed a number of Vietnamese civilians at work in a field.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                |
| 491    | 18 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA catalogs Chinese armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnamese border areas from 1 to 13 March.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 19 Mar 81               |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                        |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 492    | 18 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. TASS News Agency (Moscow) delegation led by General Director Sergey Losev arrives in Hanoi for a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam News Agency. They are received by Le Duan, VCP Central Committee General Secretary.   | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 19 Mar 81            |
| 493    | 18 Mar 81 | THAILAND/PRC. PRC Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa, the PRC Deputy Military Chief of Staff, the PRC military attache, and party call on Thai PM General Prem Tinsulanon in Bangkok. Zhang praises the Thai Armed Forces which his party observed. The Prime Minister says the PRC is regarded as a friend of Thailand.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 20 Mar 81            |
| 494    | 18 Mar 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. Holiday (Dacca) reports that Moscow is attempting to gain political influence in Bangladesh by wooing some of the country's opposition parties. Leaders of such parties as the Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD), the Krishak Samik Samajbadi Dal (KSSD), part of the Awami League, and the Workers Party have been included in the activities of Soviet-front organizations such as the World Peace Council, the Afro-Asia Solidarity Committee, and the Parliament for Peace. Some of these Bangladeshi party leaders have also attended Moscow-sponsored congresses and events in the PDY and Bulgaria. Such trips abroad usually include stopovers in the USSR to meet with Soviet leaders. | POL           | Holiday (Dacca),<br>22 Mar 81 |
| 495    | 19 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Chinese VP Gu Mu commenting on the visit of Toshiwo Doko, President of the Japan-China Association of Economy and Trade, and his party, notes favorable responses from the Japanese Government and friends in economic circles after China detailed its current difficulties. Gu adds the Chinese Government will continue some of the economic projects with the assistance and cooperation of the Japanese side. Doko says Japan will study how to coordinate and expand economic cooperation with China. He adds Japan should from now on increase its import from China to maintain a trade balance.  | ECO           | Beijing Review,<br>30 Mar 81  |
| 496    | 19 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast reports the signing in Tokyo of a scientific-technical exchange agreement between the USSR Chemical Industry Ministry and the Japanese company, Marubeni. The agreement provides for bilateral cooperation in the sphere of plastics, synthetic fibers, and chemical consumer goods for the period 1981-85.   | SCI<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 23 Mar 81          |
| 497    | 19 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) commentary stresses Beijing's disappointment at the "miserable failure" of its strategy to wage a proxy war in Kampuchea by establishing a united front of anti-Vietnamese forces.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Mar 81            |
| 498    | 19 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary suggests the hijacking of a PIA plane was not an "ordinary hijacking" but a Soviet scheme. It points out the plane remained in Kabul for 7 days while the hijackers were received as "official guests" of the Kabul government. Since the regime in Kabul is no more than a Soviet puppet, Soviet responsibility in the incident is indicated. Finally, the commentary says Pakistan received hints that it should recognize the Kabul regime in return for the release of the plane.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 20 Mar 81           |
| 499    | 19 Mar 81 | PHILIPPINES/PRC/USSR. Philippine FM Romulo meets with a visiting delegation of Chinese journalists and tells them Moscow's endorsement of the SRV proposal for a conference on the situation in Southeast Asia demonstrates that the question of Kampuchea involves a violation of the UN Charter and that there exists an international question not merely a regional one. He also tells them that the PRC has always been behind the efforts of the   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 20 Mar 81           |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
|        |           | Philippines to improve the UN Charter by limiting the veto privilege of the super-powers.   |               |                      |
| 500    | 20 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito tells the lower house Foreign Affairs Committee that in his talks with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy he asked that the Moscow government allow Japanese to visit the northern islands to pay respect to their ancestors. Visits formerly could be made without passports until 1976 when the Soviets suddenly adopted the policy of requiring the Japanese to possess official travel documents.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 Mar 81   |
| 501    | 20 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) article entitled "Bombs and Dictators" details its perception of Pakistan's progress toward building a nuclear weapon and says the success of such a program will increase tension in South Asia. Although the United States once suspended military aid to Pakistan because of the latter's nuclear weapons program, it now supports Pakistan's efforts. The article also claims China is providing Pakistan with hard-to-get materials and instruments needed for the nuclear program. | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 30 Mar 81 |
| 502    | 20 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports "dozens of Chinese soldiers" crossed the Vietnamese border in the Pa Hon area, Quang Ninh Province.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81    |
| 503    | 20 Mar 81 | SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Radio Hanoi claims the visit of Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa to Thailand, following the visits of other Chinese delegations to that country, shows that Bangkok and Beijing are colluding even more closely against the Indochinese countries and creating confrontations among other countries in Southeast Asia. This is part of Beijing's hegemonist and expansionist scheme, the broadcast maintains.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Mar 81   |
| 504    | 20 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of information is signed in Hanoi between the Vietnam News Agency and TASS (Moscow). Cooperation between the two news agencies will be increased, including the use of satellite communication.  | SCI<br>CUL    | FBIS/USSR, 23 Mar 81 |
| 505    | 21 Mar 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. VNA reports on a 20 March TASS (Moscow) commentary which claims Beijing and Washington are pushing the ASEAN countries into hostility toward the Indochinese countries. The Indochinese-proposed dialog would help the two groups of countries resolve their problems.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Mar 81   |
| 506    | 21 Mar 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture Suppiah Dhanabalan, in an interview with the <u>Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung</u> (Frankfurt), describes the USSR as the most serious threat to the peace of Southeast Asia. He says the credit which Hanoi had gained among its neighboring countries because of its victory in 1975 has waned, while China's influence in Southeast Asia has steadily grown.  | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 24 Mar 81  |
| 507    | 21 Mar 81 | ASEAN/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports the Soviet Union has complained to the GOS that Singapore press, radio, and TV reports about the USSR are distorted and do not create a favorable atmosphere for maintaining normal friendly relations.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 23 Mar 81 |
| 508    | 21 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Japan and the PRC have agreed on a new price for Chinese crude oil. For the January to March period, the cost will be \$37.15 per barrel, up from the year end price of \$33.97 a barrel.   | ECO           | FBIS/PRC, 24 Mar 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 509    | 21 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan discussing Japanese FM Ito's visit to Washington says the fate of detente depends partly on Japan's moves as a major US ally in Asia and the Pacific. The broadcast calls for Japan to reject US proposals for a Japanese military buildup and suggests that Soviet-Japanese political cooperation can promote peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 23 Mar 81               |
| 510    | 21 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. VNA reports 400 intellectuals and personalities in Phnom Penh met to denounce China and other reactionary forces for promoting a "united front" under Prince Sihanouk in opposition to the government of Heng Samrin.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 24 Mar 81                 |
| 511    | 21 Mar 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Thai Deputy Education Minister Khunthong Phuphiuduan and party leave for China at the invitation of the PRC Government. They will tour educational and cultural facilities.   | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Mar 81                 |
| 512    | 22 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Joji Omura, Director General of the Japan Defense Agency, in an address at the Defense Academy commencement ceremony, criticizes the Soviet Union for its military buildup and emphasizes the importance of early achievement of the 1976 defense program targets, as also mentioned by PM Suzuki on the same occasion.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 23 Mar 81                 |
| 513    | 22 Mar 81 | ROK/PRC. In an interview with the Korea Herald (Seoul) the President of the Crocker National Bank, J. Hallam Dawson, says China appears willing to improve economic relations with the ROK and that Crocker National Bank hopes to promote such trade through its Hong Kong branch office. Mr. Dawson visited China recently and held talks with unidentified government officials. He qualifies his remarks by saying he believes normalization of economic ties between the ROK and China will occur gradually over a long period of time.  | ECO           | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>22 Mar 81 |
| 514    | 22 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports "several Chinese groups" crossed the Vietnamese border in the Meo Vac area, Ha Tuyen Province, firing on several Vietnamese villages and looting or destroying an unspecified amount of cash crops.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                  |
| 515    | 23 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Government sources say Japanese Finance Minister Michio has warned Kerdanren Chairman Toshiwo Doko, who visited China recently for talks with Chinese officials that the Japanese Government faces difficulties in spending public money to help China revive abandoned construction projects. Beijing should settle the matter directly with Japanese companies involved, but the government is ready to provide every possible cooperation.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 23 Mar 81                 |
| 516    | 23 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Ji Chongwei, member of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, the Foreign Investment Commission, and the Academic Committee of the Institute of Industrial Economy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, at the International Symposium on World Economy says China has agreed to loans extended by the Government of Japan. One agreement provides for the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund to finance six construction projects: two ports, three railways, and one power station. The amount of the loans will be determined annually by the two parties concerned in light of the projects' progress. The Japanese Export and Import Bank will offer loans intended mainly for coal mine and oil field construction. | ECO           | Beijing Review,<br>20 Apr 81       |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                          |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 517    | 23 Mar 81 | SRV/USSR. Pha Lai thermal power plant is being built with Soviet help at Pha Lai in Quang Ninh Province about 60 kilometers east of Hanoi. After completion it will have a 1.3 million kilowatt capacity. The first phase of construction is scheduled for completion by the end of 1984.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Mar 81              |
| 518    | 24 Mar 81 | BURMA/PRC. Chinese broadcasting and television delegation arrives in Rangoon for an 8-day visit to Burma.   | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 8 Apr 81               |
| 519    | 24 Mar 81 | INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary describes a report in the Indian paper National Herald that China and Pakistan are building a highway to link the Karakoram highway with one in Pakistani-controlled Kashmir as false and evidence of Soviet efforts to spread rumors and drive a wedge between China, Pakistan, and India. Xinhua surmises that TASS (Moscow) is spreading rumors at a time when India and China are improving their relations.   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 31 Mar 81             |
| 520    | 24 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Article in Sovetskaya Rossiya (Moscow) entitled "Peace Program--The Eighties: Creating an Atmosphere of Trust" calls for Japan to respond to the "USSR's new peace offensive," referring specifically to proposals by President Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for dialog and talks with the aim of limiting arms. The article asserts that Soviet-Japanese relations should be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. It then criticizes Japan's military alliance with Washington as dangerous and not in the national interests of Japan. | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 30 Mar 81            |
| 521    | 24 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports a concerned source disclosed on 23 March that the Soviet Union had officially notified Japan of its desire to put off negotiations regarding the Siberian paper and pulp project, one of the major projects under the Japan-USSR cooperation program, because the project will not be considered as part of the Soviet 11th 5-year Economic-Social Plan for 1981-85.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81              |
| 522    | 24 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani Naval Staff College delegation arrives in Beijing and meets Fang Qiang, Deputy Commander of the PRC Navy, before departing for a tour of PRC naval bases.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/PRC, 27 Mar 81             |
| 523    | 24 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes the GOP for allowing "Afghan bandits and foreign mercenaries" to use Pakistan as a "springboard" for raids into Afghanistan.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 26 Mar 81            |
| 524    | 24 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi commentary accuses China and the United States of using Bangkok in their campaign to slander Vietnam by saying the SRV used toxic chemicals against the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea. Hanoi claims the scheme evolved when Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang visited Bangkok and a special White House envoy visited Beijing. The commentary flatly rejects the slander and conversely accuses China of using toxic gas and of poisoning water sources during its war against Vietnam in February 1979.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Mar 81              |
| 525    | 24 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, meeting with an unidentified delegation of visiting Americans, declares a Vietnamese readiness to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea if China is willing to sign a nonaggression pact with all three countries of Indo-China.   | POL<br>MIL    | Selecta (Jakarta),<br>11 May 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                      |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 526    | 25 Mar 81 | ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. ASEAN, in a statement issued after a Standing Committee meeting, rejects the Soviet-backed regional conference to discuss the Kampuchean problem and calls on the Soviet Union and Vietnam to reply immediately to ASEAN's call that they participate in an international conference on the matter.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Mar 81          |
| 527    | 25 Mar 81 | DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. KCNA (Pyongyang) reports a 21 March Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) article which claims over 40 Japanese munitions companies, including Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, are cooperating with Seoul to equip the South Korean Army with combat material and weapons.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 26 Mar 81          |
| 528    | 25 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese engineers will be sent to smaller, less productive Chinese factories this year to give technical guidance for their improvement, as one of the projects of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, at a time when China is trying to minimize investments in heavy industries during its economic readjustment.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Mar 81          |
| 529    | 25 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes Japan for buying military hardware from the United States, participating in the construction of US military bases, and supplying Japanese armaments to some countries of Southeast Asia. TASS claims that Japan's military cooperation with the United States is causing concern and anxiety "among the peoples of Southeast Asia, in whose memory the recollections are still fresh of the times of the reign of Japanese militarism." | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 26 Mar 81        |
| 530    | 25 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Under a basic agreement reached with the Soviet Union's Aeroflot, Japan Air Lines will be able to fly Boeing 747s into Moscow starting in fiscal year 1982. The agreement will go into effect after it is approved by the Japanese Transport Ministry and the Soviet Government.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81          |
| 531    | 25 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary denounces Vietnamese authorities for waging chemical warfare in Kampuchea. It also states the Vietnamese have used toxic chemicals in Laos against the Meo ethnic group.  | POL<br>MIL    | Beijing Review,<br>6 Apr 81 |
| 532    | 26 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha begins to ship to China components of the transport system that will be used at the Baoshan steelworks in Shanghai. They will be assembled by the Chinese under the Japanese manufacturer's technical guidance.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Mar 81          |
| 533    | 26 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Soviet delegation led by N. N. Vorov, member of the State Planning Committee, arrives in Phnom Penh for a visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Planning.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81          |
| 534    | 26 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine) broadcasts a report from people in Svay Rieng Province stating that a Soviet MiG was shot down by anti-Vietnamese guerrillas in February in the vicinity of Phum Kompong Trach, Svay Rieng Province, Eastern Region.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81          |
| 535    | 27 Mar 81 | ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Philippine FM Romulo rebuffs the SRV charge against him and ASEAN on the Kampuchean issue. Romulo says he has the right, as the representative of ASEAN, to  | POL           | FBIS/China, 1 Apr 81        |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 536    | 27 Mar 81 | draw attention to the violation of the "sacrosanct principles of the UN Charter" caused by the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.<br><br>ASEAN/JAPAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) article says Soviet hegemonism has become the main threat to peace and security in East Asia. The USSR aims to isolate Japan, encircle China and control Southeast Asia. China, Japan, ASEAN and other east Asian countries, together with the United States must oppose Soviet hegemonism. The Soviets are trying to weaken the US-Japan alliance, disintegrate ASEAN, and apply political means to sow discord as well as offering economic lures. | POL           | FBIS/China, 8 Apr 81 |
| 537    | 27 Mar 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) announces that a conference on Korean Unification is being held in Algiers. The commentary describes DPRK President Kim Il-sung's proposals for eventual reunification as "realistic and justifiable" and as having won "broad endorsement and praise from overseas Koreans." ROK rulers are condemned for their "splitist moves and perfidious acts."   | POL           | FBIS/PRC, 27 Mar 81  |
| 538    | 27 Mar 81 | DPRK/ROK/USSR. KCNA (Pyongyang) reports that on 25 March TASS (Moscow) claimed the ROK National Assembly election was a veiled attempt by the "dictator in Seoul" to put a stamp of legality on the antipopular regime. South Korea now is reminiscent of a military and police concentration camp.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81   |
| 539    | 27 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC/USSR. In a TV interview in Tokyo, PM Suzuki states he appreciates China's moderate policy toward the Western nations and adds that Japan should endeavor to help China continue such a policy for the peace and stability of the world. He emphasizes that relations with Moscow will not be improved by Japanese efforts alone.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81   |
| 540    | 27 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan comments on the 25 March activation of Japan's first tank division in Chitose, Hokkaido. The broadcast says that the unit has 232 M-74 tanks, self-propelled guns, and armored personnel carriers. It criticizes the GOJ's "fictitious" claim that the USSR is a threat to Japan and says the activation of the tank division indicates it is Japan that is engaged in a military buildup near the Soviet border.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 31 Mar 81 |
| 541    | 27 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Former Japanese PM Fukuda meets in New York with Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Oleg A. Troyanovskiy for informal discussions. JIJI (Tokyo) reports Fukuda strongly criticized the Soviet Union for refusing to negotiate with Japan on the Northern Islands. Troyanovskiy refused to comment on the territorial issue. The Soviet UN Ambassador sought Tokyo's understanding of Moscow's position on the reduction of East-West tensions and said the Soviet Union wants to mend its relations with Japan. The 40-minute talks were arranged at the request of Troyanovskiy.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 1 Apr 81    |
| 542    | 27 Mar 81 | PHILIPPINES/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong), quoting a high-ranking Philippine government official, reports that in spite of official protests from Manila, Soviet military aircraft have violated Philippine air space about 40 times since January 1981 to spy on the two major US military installations in the Philippines: Clark Air Force Base and the naval shipyard at Subic Bay.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 543    | 27 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi commentary criticizes China's strong reaction against the new Soviet initiatives in many regions of the world and Beijing's support for President Reagan's attitude toward the Soviet Union. The Chinese continue to support "Maoist rebel groups" in Southeast Asia, and to increase their armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. In addition, Beijing has rejected the Indochinese proposal on signing bilateral treaties that would insure regional co-existence.                         | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81                 |
| 544    | 27 Mar 81 | SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi), commenting on the visit of Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang to Thailand, warns of a military alliance between China and Thailand as China is trying to involve Thailand more and more in its opposition to the three Indochinese countries. It claims that both the Xinhua News Agency and Radio Bangkok have reported on discussions regarding Chinese-Thai military cooperation, especially in aviation, and on Zhang's inspection of different points along the Thai-Kampuchean border. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81                 |
| 545    | 28 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy, in a hurriedly arranged trip, becomes a member of the Russo-Japanese Friendship Association of the northern frontier community of Rausu, Hokkaido, located only miles away from the Soviet-held islands disputed by Japan.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81                 |
| 546    | 28 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito voices concern in the House of Councillors' Budget Committee about Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy's reported move to award certificates of commendation to local fishermen in Rausu, eastern Hokkaido, offering them an advantage in fishing operations. This poses a serious question for Japan's campaign to regain the disputed islands. The certificates were to be awarded during Polyanskiy's trip to Rausu.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81                 |
| 547    | 28 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. In negotiations in Tokyo, Japan and the Soviet Union fail to reach an agreement on Japan's extension of credits to help finance a project to lay a natural gas pipeline from west Siberia to Europe. No agreement was reached on the price of materials and equipment to be purchased from Japan, including large-diameter steel pipes and bulldozers. In addition, the interest rate proposed by the USSR was too low for Japanese investors. A second round of talks is to be conducted at an early date.         | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81                 |
| 548    | 28 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. AFP report citing Kyodo (Tokyo) says trade between Japan and the Soviet Union in 1980 was valued at \$4,683 million, up 6.1 percent over 1979. The report also says that Japan has been slowing down its trade with the Soviet Union since the latter's invasion of Afghanistan.  | ECO           | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>31 Mar 81 |
| 549    | 28 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports a Chinese platoon crossed the Vietnamese border in the area of marker posts 68 and 69, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province, killing a Vietnamese civilian and injuring several others.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                  |
| 550    | 28 Mar 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. In an interview in Phnom Penh with Le Monde (Paris) reporter Jacques de Barrin, PRK FM Hun Sen says China is threatening several Asian countries, including Kampuchea, Thailand, and Burma, by supporting rebel forces in those countries. Hun Sen claims Pol Pot's forces could not survive without using Thailand as a base of operations and without the weapons supplied by China.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 1 Apr 81                  |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                    |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| 551    | 28 Mar 81 | LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. Thai Government denies the USSR permission to transport 1,000 barrels of gasoline through Thailand to Laos because the gasoline is generally used as fuel for tanks and military vehicles. Under the Thai-Lao agreement on the transit of goods, only foodstuffs and oil for civilian use are permitted to go through Thailand.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 27 Mar 81;<br>FBIS/PRC, 1 Apr 81 |
| 552    | 28 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) accuses GOP President Zia-ul Haq of wanting to turn Pakistan into a "transit center" for US arms to the Afghan rebels. TASS charges that, in return for cooperating in this respect with the United States, Islamabad will receive American equipment that will permit it to "maintain its antipeople's regime and pursue its policy of hostility toward India." TASS further predicts that Pakistan will become "the policeman of the Middle East" and that GOP foreign policy resembles that of Washington and Beijing, and for this reason it constitutes one of the principal obstacles to the "normalization of relations between Kabul, Teheran, and Islamabad." | POL           | Guardian (Rangoon),<br>31 Mar 81          |
| 553    | 28 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi claims the visit of former President Ford to Beijing further served to promote the Washington-Beijing "reactionary collusion."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81                        |
| 554    | 29 Mar 81 | BURMA/PRC. Voice of the People of Burma broadcast claims the Communists in Burma are achieving military successes in their civil war against the military government of President Ne Win. Between November 1979 and December 1980, Communist forces killed 2,085 and wounded 3,537 government soldiers and captured 1,485 weapons and 1,145,000 rounds of ammunition. The broadcast also says that "favorable conditions are emerging for the expansion into new regions."  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/AP, 1 Apr 81                         |
| 555    | 29 Mar 81 | BURMA/PRC/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Burma claims the Burmese Army has successfully completed an operation in Burma's southern state of Shan along the Thai border to eliminate Beijing-supported rebels from the area. The broadcast says that Burmese President U Ne Win has twice held talks to no avail with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang to request that China desist in its support of the rebel groups.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 30 Mar 81                      |
| 556    | 29 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China will hold their second regular working-level consultations in Beijing in mid-April on international and bilateral problems, government sources say. High on the agenda will be the Kampuchean problem and relations with the USSR and the United States.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 31 Mar 81                        |
| 557    | 29 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio broadcast in Uzbek from Tashkent criticizes GOP for rejecting proposals by the GOA for solving political differences between the two countries. The broadcast claims political parties, student associations, and other organizations in Pakistan are asking the GOP to negotiate with the Kabul Government. Peace and stability in the region are not possible without negotiations between the two governments.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 30 Mar 81                      |
| 558    | 30 Mar 81 | DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Yonhap (Seoul) reports an ROK official refuted as "superficial idealism" Japanese FM Ito's recent remark before the House of Councillors that there was no threat of North Korea provoking an all-out war against South Korea because of improved relations between Washington and Beijing.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81                        |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                          |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 559    | 30 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. GOJ donates 620 tons of skim milk worth \$200 million (about \$1 million) in emergency relief for flood and drought victims in China.   | ECO           | Guardian (Rangoon),<br>1 Apr 81 |
| 560    | 30 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Representatives from three major Japanese steel producers open negotiations in Beijing to set the price for Chinese coking coal.  | ECO           | FBIS/China, 1 Apr 81            |
| 561    | 30 Mar 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Six-member Chinese military delegation led by He Jia Ruoyo, Deputy Com-<br>mandant of the Chinese Military College, arrives in Islamabad for an 11-day tour of Paki-<br>stan. Official sources report the group will visit defense units and training institu-<br>tions at Lahore, Quetta, Karachi, and Peshawar.  | MIL           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>31 Mar 81   |
| 562    | 30 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA reports Chinese fighter aircraft made over 700 sorties close to the Viet-<br>namese border between 20 and 30 March. During the same period, armed Chinese vessels<br>made 1,000 incursions into Vietnam's territorial waters and obstructed the activities of<br>Vietnamese fishermen.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81               |
| 563    | 30 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnam's Commission for Investigation into the Chinese Expansionists and<br>Hegemonists' War Crimes issues a communique denouncing China's war preparations and<br>armed provocations against Vietnam in the last 3 months.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 30 Mar 81              |
| 564    | 30 Mar 81 | SRV/PRC. Beijing Review International Editor Mu Youlin accuses Vietnam of carrying out<br>aggression and expansion in attempting to establish an "Indochina federation" and domi-<br>nate Southeast Asia. China's opposition to Vietnam's hegemonistic course has led the<br>Vietnamese authorities to turn against their former friend and wantonly attack China.<br>Vietnam continues to make incessant armed intrusions and military provocations against<br>China and kills people in China's border areas. Mu notes Vietnam's aggression against<br>Kampuchea is aided and abetted by the USSR. | POL           | Beijing Review,<br>30 Mar 81    |
| 565    | 30 Mar 81 | SKV/PRC. Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) commentary criticizes Beijing's slander campaign re-<br>garding Vietnam's alleged use of cyanide along the Kampuchean-Thai border labeling it<br>an attempt to distort Vietnam's "just cause and to cover up their designs."  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 31 Mar 81              |
| 566    | 31 Mar 81 | BURMA/USSR. Y. Barabash, USSR First Deputy Minister of Culture, arrives in Rangoon for<br>a 4-day visit to Burma as the official guest of the Soviet ambassador.   | CUL           | Guardian (Rangoon),<br>2 Apr 81 |
| 567    | 31 Mar 81 | DPRK/USSR. K. Y. Matskyvichyus, Secretary of the USSR All-Union Central Council of<br>Trade Unions, sends a letter of solidarity to the DPRK condemning joint military exer-<br>cises between the United States and South Korea and saying "the Soviet working people<br>and trade unions will fully support the Korean people in the struggle to liberate South<br>Korea from the US occupation."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 1 Apr 81               |
| 568    | 31 Mar 81 | JAPAN/PRC. GOJ Foreign Ministry sources announce that Japan and China will hold work-<br>ing-level meetings in Beijing in April to discuss Chinese cancellation of industrial<br>plant contracts and other issues of mutual concern.   | ECO           | Guardian (Rangoon),<br>4 Apr 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory     | Source                                   |
|--------|-----------|--|-------------------|--|
| 569    | 31 Mar 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Air Self-Defense Force reports an increase in Soviet air activities in the Kyushu and Okinawa areas during the 1980 fiscal year which ended today. Japanese aircraft were alerted 263 times in the Kyushu area as compared with 137 times during the 1979 fiscal year. Japanese aircraft were alerted 159 times in the Okinawa area as compared to 53 times in the 1979 fiscal year.  | MIL               | FBIS/AP, 3 Apr 81                        |
| 570    | 31 Mar 81 | LAOS/USSR. Khao San Pathet Lao (KPL), the news agency of the Laotian Ministry of Information, announces that the USSR will assist Laos in the construction of an unspecified number of cement and brick factories in Vang Viang District located 150 kilometers north of Vientiane. Since 1978, the Soviet Union has provided assistance for the construction of several cement and brick factories throughout Laos.   | ECO               | FBIS/AP, 6 Apr 81                        |
| 571    | 31 Mar 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. Korea Herald (Seoul) reports that telecommunication services are scheduled to begin on 1 April between the ROK, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, bringing to 16 the number of Soviet oriented countries allowing such communications. The ROK is said to have an open door foreign policy to nonhostile Socialist countries and is also trying to establish telecommunication services with Albania and China.  | POL<br>CUL        | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>31 Mar 81       |
| 572    | 1 Apr 81  | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. China condemns elections held by the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea as a new "trick" aimed at "legalizing the Vietnamese aggression" against Kampuchea. In a related development, the official Chinese media expresses support for the ASEAN nations who, in a recent statement, indicated they did not recognize the validity of the elections compelling "the Kampuchea people to endorse candidates foisted on them by foreign forces."   | POL               | Bangladesh Observer<br>(Dacca), 3 Apr 81 |
| 573    | 1 Apr 81  | DPRK/USSR. Soviet railway delegation headed by A. A. Shramov, Deputy Director of the General Freight Department of the USSR Transport Ministry, arrives in Pyongyang to attend a meeting for an agreement on a trade freight transport plan for 1981.  | ECO               | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                        |
| 574    | 1 Apr 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy meets with Director General Harunori Kaya of the Japanese Foreign Office's UN Bureau to request that Japan sign as early as possible the United Nations convention "On the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons . . . ."  | POL               | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                        |
| 575    | 1 Apr 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says a Japanese "secret report" entitled "Japan's Self-Defense and Its Potential Capabilities" discusses Japan's capabilities to develop nuclear weapons and delivery systems. According to Pravda, the report was made public in a speech by a Socialist Party Deputy, Mr. T. Noda, before the lower house of the Diet Budget Commission. Pravda encourages the GOJ to adhere to the Japanese Constitution and the policy of previous administrations to keep nuclear weapons out of Japan. | MIL<br>POL<br>SCI | FBIS/USSR, 6 Apr 81                      |
| 576    | 1 Apr 81  | PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet domestic broadcast in Uzbek says armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is gaining momentum. The commentary criticizes US, British, and PRC support to the rebels it claims are infiltrating Afghanistan through Pakistan. Chances for a political settlement are being threatened by the continuation of foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.   | MIL<br>POL        | FBIS/USSR, 3 Apr 81                      |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 577    | 1 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnam News Agency cites PRC armed provocations for the period 15-30 March 1981. These include: 15 March - Chinese troops intrude into Silo Lau area, Lai Chau Province, and plant land mines; 16 March - Chinese fire 12.7-mm cannon rounds on Dong Van area, Ha Tuyen Province; 18 March - squad of Chinese soldiers intrudes into Trang Dinh area, Lang Son Province, and takes away quantities of fish from the local cooperative. Ten Chinese soldiers also ambush civilians in Tung Truong Pho area, Hoang Lien Son Province; 20 March - Chinese soldiers intrude into Pa Hon area, Quang Ninh Province, killing a militiaman and wounding another; 22 March - several Chinese groups intrude into Meo Vac area, Ha Tuyen Province, looting and causing extensive damage to the cash crops; 24 March - Chinese soldiers direct small arms fire toward the area of marker post 105 in Ha Quan, Cao Bang Province; 26 March - group of Chinese soldiers cross marker post 32 in Ha Quang District, Cao Bang Province, killing or taking away a number of domestic animals; 28 March - Chinese platoon makes a many-pronged incursion into the area of marker posts 68 and 69 in Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province; 20-30 March - Chinese fighter aircraft make over 700 sorties close to the Vietnamese border, notably in Quang Hoa and Ha Quang, Cao Bang Province. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                 |
| 578    | 2 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Eleven Japanese business leaders leave Tokyo for Beijing where they will participate in talks on major industrial projects which China has decided to cancel. The group consists of representatives from five contractors for the projects, including Nippon Steel Corp., the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and Japan Machinery Exporters Association.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                 |
| 579    | 2 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China assures Japan of its full support for Nagoya's bid to host the 1988 summer Olympic Games. The assurance is given by Song Zhong, Secretary General of the Chinese Olympic Committee, at a press conference in Nagoya.   | CUL           | FBIS/China, 3 Apr 81              |
| 580    | 2 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Mayor of Nemuro in southeastern Hokkaido, Japan, files a complaint with the Japanese Foreign Ministry regarding Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy having awarded a certificate of commendation of Japanese fishermen in Rausu, reportedly offering them an advantage in fishing operations in the northern seas. Polyanskiy's move was regarded by the Japanese official as a play to drive a wedge among residents in Hokkaido over territorial disputes.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                 |
| 581    | 2 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Mayor of Nagasaki, Japan, sends a message to Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy protesting an underground nuclear test conducted by the Soviet Union on 28 March 1981.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Apr 81                 |
| 582    | 2 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary dismisses reported remarks by SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach in a Tokyo interview that Hanoi's sole condition for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is that China conclude a nonaggression pact with Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. The commentary asserts that Thach's comments indicate that Hanoi has not the least desire to withdraw from Kampuchea and adds that Vietnam should pull out its troops without setting any conditions.  | POL           | Asia Record<br>(Berkeley), May 81 |
| 583    | 3 Apr 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Indonesia comments on the 14th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the USSR. The commentary by  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 6 Apr 81               |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|--|
| 584    | 3 Apr 81 | Anatoliy Varankov entitled "Important Factor for Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia" focuses on the Soviet view of what ASEAN should be doing to promote security in its member states and in the Southeast Asia region. This includes the creation of a "zone of peace" in the region and the initiation of a dialog between the ASEAN states and Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Concerning Malaysia, the broadcast says the Soviet Union could help Malaysia build vitally needed industrial and power projects in return for unspecified raw materials produced in Malaysia and needed by the USSR. | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81                                     |
| 585    | 3 Apr 81 | ASEAN/JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea at a meeting with newly appointed Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tien. Ito says the Japanese Government is against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and, "The dispatch of military forces to other countries, as in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, is something that cannot be approved." Ito adds that due to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Japan has frozen its aid to Vietnam.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81                                     |
| 586    | 3 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Shigeo Nagano, representative member of the Japan-Soviet economic committee, says that under the present grim international situation, it will be difficult to undertake new large projects in the USSR with Japan's state funds.  | MIL           | Guardian (Rangoon),<br>5 Apr 81;<br>FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81 |
| 587    | 3 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Chief of Staff of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Forces announces that in 1980 flights of USSR military planes around Japan increased 700 percent over those of 1979. Consequently the number of sorties of Japanese fighters increased by 20 percent. The number of flights of Soviet aircraft over the East China Sea increased from 24 in 1979 to 192 in 1980. IL-62 transport planes made 166 flights and TU-95 electronic reconnaissance planes 26 flights.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 6 Apr 81                                      |
| 588    | 4 Apr 81 | SRV/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Vietnam reports that a delegation of the SRV Labor Ministry headed by Labor Minister Dao Thien Thi visited the USSR from 25 March to 3 April. Talks were held between the SRV delegation and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and an agreement was signed to promote continued cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese state labor agencies.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81                                     |
| 589    | 4 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Japan has turned down a USSR request for a loan of \$3 billion to finance the import from Japan of large steel pipes for natural gas pipelines from Siberia to Europe. The Sino-Soviet economic committee recently met in Tokyo for the first time in a year and a half, but no agreement was reached.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Apr 81                                      |
|        |          | LAOS/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) reports an interview in Vientiane by a TASS correspondent with Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. In the interview, Sipaseut is said to praise the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, particularly the Soviet proposals for peace in Southeast Asia. Sipaseut said the Soviet position toward Southeast Asia, as addressed by Brezhnev in his opening speech to the 26th Congress, would "enable Southeast Asia to be turned into a peace zone."  |               |  |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| 590    | 4 Apr 81 | SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a CPSU transportation delegation headed by V. I. Davydov, First Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, visited the SRV from 24 March through 2 April. During the visit, the Soviet delegation held transportation talks at the SRV Communications and Transport Ministry and with city party committees in Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Apr 81   |
| 591    | 4 Apr 81 | SRV/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary on reports of friction between Hanoi and Moscow interprets them as attempts by the SRV, with USSR approval, to obtain grain and other aid from Western countries. SRV officials such as Chief Economic Planner Nguyen Lam tell a FEER reporter about differences of opinion with the USSR on some issues and of Soviet failure so far to make commitments to the SRV's third 5-year plan (1981-85). Some people, says Xinhua, tend to believe that aid to Vietnam may help in alienating it from the USSR, but Hanoi is taking advantage of this line of thinking in order to get economic assistance beyond that provided by the USSR. | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/China, 6 Apr 81  |
| 592    | 5 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) announces from Beijing that the PRC has reversed its plan to cancel contracts with Japanese firms for petrochemical plant equipment. Toyo Engineering Corp. VP Masao Sakuri, head of a group of executives from five Japanese companies, says the Chinese have decided to continue the projects, and now appear to be counting on soft credits from Japan to finance them.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81  |
| 593    | 6 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, meeting with a Japanese delegation, says the development of friendly cooperation between the two governments and friendship between the two peoples of China and Japan has profound significance for the stability and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81  |
| 594    | 6 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Loyang, China, and Okayama, Japan, become sister cities. Exchanges and co-operation in the fields of economics, culture, and education are expected to be facilitated.   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/China, 17 Apr 81 |
| 595    | 6 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Joint Sino-Japanese oil exploration venture has struck crude oil in a test well in the southern part of the Bohai Gulf.  | ECO           | FBIS/China, 7 Apr 81  |
| 596    | 6 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese-Soviet fishery conference opens in Moscow to discuss matters related to Japanese salmon fishing in the Soviet 200-mile fishery zone.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 6 Apr 81     |
| 597    | 7 Apr 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary accuses the USSR of using the 1 April 1981 coup attempt in Thailand to falsely report that the situation in Thailand is by no means stabilized and that the plotters had China's sympathy. China's Premier Zhao Ziyang sends Thai PM congratulations on the successful quelling of the coup.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 8 Apr 81  |
| 598    | 7 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Group of pro-Soviet Diet members protests to the Foreign Ministry against denouncing the group in connection with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy's visit to Hokkaido in late March. Foreign Ministry sources expressed displeasure on 27 March at the Soviet envoy's visit to the town of Rausu in eastern Hokkaido where he presented Soviet certificates to Rausu fishermen.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 8 Apr 81     |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|---|
| 599    | 7 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports a summary of the opening address by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, First Deputy Minister of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, at the fourth annual negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union concerning salmon fishing in the northwest Pacific Ocean. Cooperation on the issue of salmon fishing is tied to cooperation between the two countries on other issues. Kudryavtsev says the Soviet Union is willing to be flexible on its "basic position that the oceanic fishing of salmon should be suspended" in the interest of reciprocal cooperation and good neighborliness. The talks are being held in Moscow and are scheduled to continue until an "agreement is signed on the quota for Japanese boats fishing [for salmon in Soviet waters]."   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Apr 81                                   |
| 600    | 7 Apr 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Senior official of the Thai Fishery Department announces that China has formally authorized a Thai fishery company to operate commercially in the South China Sea.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 14 Apr 81                                    |
| 601    | 8 Apr 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to North Korea says a group of workers from the Soviet Union's Novo Opinsk oil processing plant have been to the DPRK to install Soviet-made equipment at the oil processing plant located in Najin. Oil processing workers of the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic have been cooperating with DPRK oil processing workers for years and continue to provide the DPRK with "various products and technical documents."   | ECO<br>SCI    | FBIS/USSR, 10 Apr 81                                  |
| 602    | 8 Apr 81 | INDIA/PRC. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, a Janata Party MP and advocate of improved relations with China, meets for over an hour with Vice President Deng Xiaoping in Beijing. The Indian representative comes away from the meeting convinced the Chinese leadership is willing to concede to India a position of preeminence in the subcontinent. "Therefore this is a historical opportunity which India should seize in order to improve relations with China," he concludes. Deng points out during the exchange of views that the Soviet Union is "enemy number one" and that, much to its credit, "India is no longer a Soviet client state." During an interview, Deng Xiaoping tells the legislator, "There is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and India. Therefore, there is no reason the two countries should not develop friendly relations and no reason the two peoples should not increase exchanges." Because of this, Swamy expresses the view "If India could be made neutral in the Sino-Soviet conflict, it would be a gain for China." | POL           | FBIS/China, 8 Apr 81;<br>Hindu (Madras),<br>11 Apr 81 |
| 603    | 8 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Seven-member mission from China headed by Zhou Jiannan, Vice Minister of the Foreign Investment Control Commission, arrives in Tokyo and is expected to ask Japan for loans totaling \$2.5 billion to revive two of the four suspended petrochemical plant construction projects in China.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 8 Apr 81                                     |
| 604    | 8 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union open talks for a trade and payments agreement at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The previous 5-year arrangement expired at the end of 1980.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 8 Apr 81                                     |
| 605    | 8 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki says the Soviet military buildup, its expansion in the Third World, and its military installations on Japan's northern territories loom large as a potential threat.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 9 Apr 81                                  |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                       |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 606    | 8 Apr 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports Japan and the Soviet Union disagree on the quota of salmon that Japanese boats should be allowed to catch in the northwest Pacific between 1 May and 31 July 1981. The Japanese side wants the quota set at 45,000 tons, a 2,500-ton increase over that agreed on for 1980, and the Soviet Union proposal is for an equivalent reduction of the quota to 40,000 tons. Negotiations are scheduled to continue until an agreement is reached.  | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 14 Apr 81                         |
| 607    | 9 Apr 81  | JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) cites a Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) report that discussion of the strategy against the USSR will dominate the summit meeting of leading Western nations scheduled for July 1981 in Ottawa. A Japan-US summit meeting to be held prior to the Ottawa meeting is directly connected to the strategy. A Japan-US understanding on defense cooperation based on the precondition that Japan boost its defense forces will result in Japanese support for the establishment of a cooperative system among Western states to deal with the Soviet threat. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 10 Apr 81                        |
| 608    | 9 Apr 81  | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) report entitled "Along the Lines of Militarization" criticizes Japan's National Defense Agency for announcing its intention to introduce a "1,000-mile naval defense zone." According to TASS "so vast a theater is intended by no means for those forces to perform defense functions." The TASS report says further that Japan's military policy and doctrine is becoming increasingly inconsistent with the appropriate provisions of Japan's Constitution.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 10 Apr 81                         |
| 609    | 10 Apr 81 | DPRK/PRC. China and North Korea sign an agreement on the frequencies of TV broadcasting in their common border areas.  | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Apr 81;<br>FBIS/China, 13 Apr 81 |
| 610    | 10 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Dietmen's mission departs Japan for a week's visit to China. The mission is expected to meet with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Apr 81                           |
| 611    | 10 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that a salmon trout hatchery will be built in the suburbs of Vladivostok with Japanese funds and technology. The hatchery will have an annual capacity of 30 million fries.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 15 Apr 81                           |
| 612    | 10 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary states SRV Foreign Minister's comment in an interview with Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) that Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea only when China concludes a nonaggression pact with the Indochinese countries represents a basic shift in SRV policy which has claimed that the situation in Kampuchea is "irreversible." The Xinhua article denies any aggressive intent by China toward the Indochinese countries.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 13 Apr 81                        |
| 613    | 11 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese sources state the GOJ will study the possibility of converting part of Japan's yen credits for China to commodity aid so the construction work on major industrial plant construction in that country may be continued.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Apr 81                           |
| 614    | 11 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports the Japan-Soviet negotiations to determine the import price of Soviet lumber are experiencing their biggest difficulties in the history of Japan's lumber imports from the USSR. Trading houses such as Mitsui  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 15 Apr 81                           |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 615    | 12 Apr 81 | and Mitsubishi are demanding a drastic cut in price for the April-June period as a result of a lumber glut and large deficits in their domestic sales. The Japanese firms have refused to receive shipments since 1 April. The Soviet trade mission in Japan, acting as the contact point in the negotiations, offered a \$15 cut per cubic meter, but it was rejected by the firms as too small.<br><br>INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) acknowledges the 34th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Soviet Union. According to TASS, Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi in December 1980 greatly strengthened relations between the two countries. | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 16 Apr 81              |
| 616    | 12 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) cites Akahata's (Tokyo) criticism of the Japanese Government following the collision on 9 April between the Japanese freighter <u>Nisshio Maru</u> and the US nuclear-powered submarine <u>George Washington</u> . Akahata said the incident indicates that "US floating atomic bases" operate near Japan and says further that the Japanese Government "virtually recognizes" the right of the US Army to deploy nuclear weapons on Japan's territory. TASS claims the Japanese public at large opposes the operation of US nuclear-powered naval ships near Japan and also Japan's defense relations with the US.                                     | MTL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 13 Apr 81              |
| 617    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Chinese mission to Japan winds up a 6-day visit with agreement to continue working-level talks in Beijing on Chinese plant construction problems.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Apr 81                |
| 618    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan-China Oil Development Corp. announces an oil strike in a joint exploration venture by the two countries in southern Bohai Gulf. Under the bilateral joint development agreement signed by both nations, Japan will receive 42.5 percent of the possible oil output for 15 years after the start of commercial production. The newly discovered field has an estimated potential production of about 10 million tons (69.3 million barrels) of crude per year.  | ECO           | Asia Record<br>(Berkeley), May 81 |
| 619    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy launches a Soviet "peace offensive" at a luncheon held at the Japan Press Club. The Ambassador tells reporters that the Soviet Union has no intention of invading any other country and has assumed the policy of establishing peace in the world.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 Apr 81                |
| 620    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy criticizes Japan's demand for reversion of the Soviet-held northern territories. The demand, he states, presents an obstacle to the promotion of bilateral relations.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 15 Apr 81                |
| 621    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Nobuo Imamura, Director of Japan's Fishery Agency, leaves for Moscow in hopes of bringing to an early settlement the ongoing bilateral negotiations on the Japanese salmon catch quota for the 1981 fishing season in northwestern Pacific waters.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 15 Apr 81                |
| 622    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union initial a 5-year trade and payments agreement covering trade items, currencies used in the trade, and means of settlement in case of trade disputes. The agreement replaces a similar accord which expired at the end of 1980.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 Apr 81                |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| 623    | 13 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) continues to criticize US-Japan defense relations in the wake of the 9 April collision between the Japanese freighter <u>Nisshio Maru</u> and the US nuclear-powered submarine <u>George Washington</u> . TASS claims the incident shows that the American military presence in and around Japan represents a "real danger" to Japan whereas a military threat from the Soviet Union is merely a "myth."  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 14 Apr 81  |
| 624    | 14 Apr 81 | ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports Malaysian FM Rithaudeen's rejection of the Soviet peace proposal for Kampuchea. Rithaudeen says Malaysia and its ASEAN partners are convinced a political solution is the answer to the Kampuchean conflict. Rithaudeen, at a banquet given for visiting Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Firiyubin, says, "We also believe that however abhorrent the internal policies of a state, there is no basis for another state to forcefully impose its will on that state."  | POL           | FBIS/China, 16 Apr 81 |
| 625    | 14 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Visiting delegation of 15 Japanese Diet members meets China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, PM Zhao Ziyang, and Vice Premier Yao Yilin who tell them that China hopes the Japanese Government, as well as banks, will extend loans to permit the PRC to continue construction projects.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/China, 14 Apr 81 |
| 626    | 14 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) reports a GQJ source as saying the USSR has no sincere intention to develop Japanese-Soviet relations. Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy accuses the Japanese side of "restricting political negotiations, and fanning anti-Soviet feelings." The Japanese press widely refutes Polyanskiy's remarks.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 16 Apr 81 |
| 627    | 14 Apr 81 | MALAYSIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Nikolay Firiyubin arrives in Malaysia to explain to Malaysian government leaders the proposals for international peace made by Soviet President Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress in Moscow held in February.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 15 Apr 81    |
| 628    | 15 Apr 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to North Korea claims the Soviet Union is helping to build 11 projects in the DPRK, including a steel plant, a machinery factory, a nitrogenous fertilizer factory, and an electric power plant. The broadcast says, "The national goals of the socialist countries can be attained only through joint efforts in accordance with the principle of mutual aid and reciprocity, together with the implementation of the common tasks of international socialism." It also reconfirms Soviet support for the DPRK position on Korean reunification. | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 20 Apr 81  |
| 629    | 15 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Fujian-Hitachi Television Set Company, Ltd., begins production in Fuzhou. The company, a Sino-Japanese joint venture, has completed two assembly lines, one for color and another for black and white television sets. Another color television assembly line is under construction. The company plans to produce 40,000 color and 90,000 black and white TV sets this year. It should be able to produce 380,000 sets a year by 1983. The products will be marketed by both partners.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 1 May 81  |
| 630    | 15 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) reports the GOJ has decided to extend to China commodity credits totaling \$600 million over the next few years. The credits will finance the Daqing and Nanjing petrochemical projects and the first phase of the Baoshan steel mill project.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 20 Apr 81    |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 631    | 15 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports Japan and the Soviet Union reached agreement recently on the latter's request to purchase 3.5 million tons of large diameter pipes from Japan. According to the protocol signed in Tokyo, the Soviet Union will import the pipes over a 4-year period starting in 1981.  | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 17 Apr 81  |
| 632    | 15 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Five-year protocol on transport and communications cooperation for building bridges and roads is signed between the Lao Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transport and the Soviet Transport Construction Ministry. The protocol is based on the technical, scientific, and economic cooperation treaties signed between the two countries in 1975, 1979, and 1980.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 16 Apr 81    |
| 633    | 15 Apr 81 | MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian FM Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, at a banquet for visiting USSR Vice Foreign Minister Nikolay Firubin, says Malaysia cannot agree to USSR President Brezhnev's proposal for talks between ASEAN and the SRV. Malaysia feels an international conference on Kampuchea is the most appropriate forum for resolution of the Kampuchean conflict.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 16 Apr 81 |
| 634    | 15 Apr 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Yugoslavia says thousands of mercenaries trained and armed by American, Chinese, Pakistani, and Egyptian instructors are entering Afghanistan from Pakistan, Iran, and China to carry out subversive activities including the destruction of dams, power plants, irrigation projects, schools and mosques; mining or setting fire to roads, houses, and crops; poisoning water; and killing teachers, doctors, and priests. The report claims the mercenaries are getting chemical agents from the United States but adds that the Soviet Union stands ready to discuss the international aspects of Afghanistan with the United States within the framework of problems of security in the Persian Gulf. | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 17 Apr 81  |
| 635    | 15 Apr 81 | ROK/PRC. Korea Herald (Seoul) reports a survey conducted by the Korean Traders Association shows that Korea will soon enter into strong competition with China in international markets. Twenty-eight percent of the respondents predicted that the time for keen competition between South Korea and China would come within 1 or 2 years; 25 percent predicted it would come within 3 years; and 19 percent believed the competition had already begun.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 15 Apr 81    |
| 636    | 15 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports from Beijing that Prince Sihanouk will arrive on 18 April and will hold talks with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on the formation of an anti-Vietnamese united front in Kampuchea. Sihanouk has indicated he was prepared to drop his demand for a guarantee that the Khmer Rouge forces be disarmed after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He is also demanding Chinese military support for the creation of his own army to combat the Vietnamese.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 15 Apr 81 |
| 637    | 16 Apr 81 | ASEAN/JAPAN/PRC. Japan and New Zealand agree to strengthen their relations with China and ASEAN. Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki says the political situation in China is stable and the country is pursuing a steadfast foreign policy so cooperation with China in economic development should be continued.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/China, 17 Apr 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 638    | 16 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Mitsubishi industrial group sends a delegation to Beijing to discuss compensation arising from China's cancellation of a contract for a hot strip mill to be built at Shanghai's Baoshan steel works.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 16 Apr 81    |
| 639    | 16 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Soviet and Japanese negotiators are deadlocked over the quota of salmon that Japanese boats should be allowed to catch in the north-west Pacific in 1981. The two issues preventing agreement are the tonnage of fish and the amount of the "fishery cooperation fee" Japan must pay the Soviet Union for fishing in Soviet waters. Last year Japan paid 3.75 billion yen (\$15.8 million) to the Soviet Union. This year the Soviet Union proposes to reduce Japan's salmon quota by 2,500 tons while increasing the "fishing cooperation fee" to 4.17 billion yen (\$16.5 million).   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 20 Apr 81  |
| 640    | 16 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan Defense Agency (JDA) reports a Soviet flotilla guided by icebreakers was seen heading eastward on the half-frozen Okhotsk Sea. The Defense Agency adds the flotilla was probably on a supply mission to Soviet military bases on Japan's islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, and Shikotan, and probably would participate in a forthcoming large-scale military exercise. Soviet naval activities around Hokkaido have increased. A Japanese newspaper says this increased activity is causing apprehension in the JDA.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 20 Apr 81 |
| 641    | 16 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Thai Supreme Command spokesman Lt. Gen. Som Khattaphan claims Laos, for the first time, has allowed the stationing of Soviet advisers at Louang Namtha close to the Chinese border.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Apr 81    |
| 642    | 16 Apr 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Firyubin arrives in Bangkok from Kuala Lumpur for a 5-day working visit as the guest of Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 Apr 81    |
| 643    | 17 Apr 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) article says, "The wild dream of the Vietnamese authorities to establish regional hegemony has not changed a bit." Vietnam's claims that they cannot "quit" Kampuchea due to the Chinese threat are a myth. Vietnam tries to intimidate other Southeast Asian countries and "poison friendly relations between China and ASEAN."   | POL           | FBIS/China, 20 Apr 81 |
| 644    | 17 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers has issued a document in reply to questions by deputies of the Diet concerning the legality of Self-Defense Forces operations outside Japan. The document reportedly takes the position that the areas where the Self-Defense Forces can be used are not limited to Japan's territory, territorial waters, and air space. The TASS report accuses the Japanese Government of going against public opinion in taking this position and blames the US for putting pressure on Tokyo to use the JSDF in international areas. TASS concludes by saying that Japan-US defense cooperation poses a threat to Japan's national interests. | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 20 Apr 81  |
| 645    | 17 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Shanghai Wen Hui Bao's Tokyo correspondent discusses the USSR ambassador's [28 March] trip to a fishing village in northern Hokkaido where he attended the opening of an office of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association and distributed membership cards to 76 local fishermen. The fishermen regard the membership cards, printed in both Russian and Japanese, as "fishing permits" for use of waters claimed by Japan.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/China, 24 Apr 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory     | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|---|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 646    | 17 Apr 81 | <p>According to the correspondent, the USSR is holding out the prospect of undisturbed fishing in return for dropping the claims to the northern territories, saying in effect, "If you want the fish you must give up the northern territories; if you want the northern territories, you cannot have the fish."</p> <p>SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports the text of a greeting signed by Soviet President Brezhnev and Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Tikhonov and sent to PRK President Heng Samrin. In the message, Brezhnev and Tikhonov praise "the policy of peace followed by the KPRC and the untiring search for ways of normalizing relations with the countries in Southeast Asia, pursued in common with Vietnam and Laos despite active resistance from imperialist and hegemonist forces."</p> | POL               | FBIS/USSR, 24 Apr 81         |
| 647    | 17 Apr 81 | THAILAND/USSR. After two rounds of talks with Soviet Deputy FM Firyubin, Thai Deputy FM Phanuphong says Thailand has no common stand with the USSR on Kampuchea.  | POL               | FBIS/China, 20 Apr 81        |
| 648    | 18 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Former Cambodian head of state Prince Sihanouk arrives in Beijing for a stay during which he will try to establish his plan for a united front of anti-Vietnamese resistance movements in Kampuchea. According to reliable sources, Sihanouk is asking Chinese leaders for military aid to set up his own army there. Sihanouk will also meet with Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Khieu Samphan to discuss a united anti-Vietnamese front.   | POL               | FBIS/China, 20 Apr 81        |
| 649    | 19 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Shijiazhuang, China, and Nagano, Japan, sign a protocol sealing their bond of kinship. The sister cities will promote economic, educational, cultural, scientific, technological, and sports exchange and cooperation in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.   | POL<br>ECO        | FBIS/China, 22 Apr 81        |
| 650    | 20 Apr 81 | ASEAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos has "firmly stated once again" that ASEAN is intended to promote the social and economic interests of its member states and does not plan to broaden that charter to include military cooperation. TASS claims American and other Western media are perpetuating fabrications about ASEAN becoming a military organization. It cites the Philippines Daily Express (Manila) as saying that attempts to make ASEAN a military alliance are provocative and detrimental to ASEAN interests.  | POL<br>ECO<br>MIL | FBIS/USSR, 21 Apr 81         |
| 651    | 20 Apr 81 | INDIA/PRC. Beijing, in a conciliatory gesture, informs New Delhi that Indian pilgrims are welcome to visit Mansarovar Lake and the Kailash Parbat, two Hindu holy places in the Himalayas across the Chinese border in Tibet. The two cites had been off limits to Indians since the limited war between China and India in 1962.   | CUL               | Times (London),<br>21 Apr 81 |
| 652    | 20 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union conclude negotiations at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry concerning the Japanese salmon quota for the 1981 catch in the northwest Pacific. The two sides agree on a quota of 42,500 tons, the same as that for 1980. Additionally, Japan agrees to pay fishing cooperation fees to the Soviet Union amounting to 4 billion yen (\$16 million).  | ECO               | FBIS/USSR, 21 Apr 81         |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 653    | 20 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Firyubin arrives in Vientiane for talks with Vice Premier Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 21 Apr 81           |
| 654    | 20 Apr 81 | LAOS/SRV/USSR. Bangkok newspapers report the USSR's decision to build several strategic highways for Laos. One highway reportedly will link Vietnam with Savannakhet, Laos, and be used for moving large quantities of military materiel to Laos. The USSR is also reported to be planning to construct air defense bases in that country and train Laotian air defense forces.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 20 Apr 81        |
| 655    | 20 Apr 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Wu Xiuquan, Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff, at a banquet honoring a delegation from the Pakistan National Defense College, praises the Pakistan Government and the Army for "their consistent efforts and just stand against the Soviet incursion" in Afghanistan. Wu adds that the Chinese Army and people will firmly stand by the Pakistan Army and people to safeguard their national independence and territorial integrity and oppose outside interference.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 21 Apr 81        |
| 656    | 20 Apr 81 | SRV/USSR. Ji Ying writes that Hoang Tung, Vietnamese propaganda chief, had dropped broad hints about differences between Hanoi and Moscow on some matters. Hanoi wishes to let people know about the differences so it can seek economic aid from nations other than the Soviets. However, aid from sources other than the USSR helps both the Soviets and Vietnamese since such assistance encourages Vietnamese aggression which in turn is backed by the Soviets.   | POL<br>ECO    | Beijing Review,<br>20 Apr 81 |
| 657    | 21 Apr 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. NPC Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi meets with a group of Thai provincial council chairman in Beijing. He says China and Thailand are good neighbors and China treasures the friendly relations it has with ASEAN. Liao added that China condemns the Vietnamese regional hegemonists who have provoked Thailand.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 22 Apr 81        |
| 658    | 21 Apr 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. At a press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists in Beijing, Sihanouk says he is trying to have direct negotiations with PM Khieu Samphan and a Democratic Kampuchea delegation and to open contacts with Son Sann to form a united front of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea. Sihanouk announces that as soon as agreement is reached among the three major patriotic forces in Kampuchea, a tripartite conference will be held in an ASEAN capital.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 21 Apr 81        |
| 659    | 21 Apr 81 | DPRK/PRC. DPRK Foreign Ministry friendship group headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk departs Pyongyang for a visit to the PRC.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 Apr 81           |
| 660    | 21 Apr 81 | INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the signing of a "working program of cooperation" between the USSR and India in the coal industry by USSR Minister of the Coal Industry Boris Bratchenko and India's Minister of Power and Irrigation Ghani Khan Choudhury in New Delhi. Details of the program are not discussed. The TASS report says that 10 coal mining enterprises have been or are being built with Soviet assistance; that the Soviet Union is assisting in the development of India's largest coal mining plant at Singrauli; that the Durgapur Manufacturing Plant which builds mining machines, mine locomotives, and various freight handling equipment was constructed with Soviet assistance; and that the Soviet Union is the main supplier of India's mining equipment. | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 22 Apr 81         |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 661    | 21 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Embassy in Moscow lodges a protest with the Soviet Foreign Ministry against the Soviet designation of a dangerous zone for shooting exercises from 21 to 24 April near Japanese coastal waters. About 70 Japanese fishing boats operate in the designated dangerous zone.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 21 Apr 81        |
| 662    | 21 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) accuses the Japanese Government of trying to divert public attention from the "dangerous activities of American submarines in direct proximity to Japan" by falsely representing the Soviet Union as a threat to Japan. TASS criticizes Japan for sending fighter planes to intercept Soviet "civilian" planes flying the route between Khabarovsk and Vietnam. According to TASS, the Japanese Government chooses to ignore public indignation over the sinking of the Japanese freighter Nisshio Maru by the US nuclear-powered submarine George Washington and public opposition to the "Japanese-American military alliance." | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/USSR, 22 Apr 81         |
| 663    | 21 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan announces the signing of the Japan-USSR protocol on Japanese salmon fishing in the northwest Pacific in Moscow. The broadcast refers to "difficulties during the negotiations," but concludes with positive statements by the leaders of the two sides. Soviet Fish Industry Minister Kamentsev is quoted as saying that the negotiations have shown how to tackle and solve complicated issues and that bilateral cooperation in all other fields should follow the same pattern. The Japanese ambassador to the USSR also expresses his satisfaction with the negotiations.   | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 22 Apr 81         |
| 664    | 21 Apr 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk announces that he is prepared to join an anti-Vietnamese united resistance front in Kampuchea even if China refuses him aid.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 21 Apr 81           |
| 665    | 21 Apr 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China declines to furnish military assistance to the followers of Prince Sihanouk. At the same time, its leaders express the hope that Sihanouk will forge ahead with the establishment of a broad anti-Vietnamese coalition of Cambodian resistance groups.   | MIL           | Times (London),<br>22 Apr 81 |
| 666    | 21 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Timber, Pulp, Paper, and Woodworking led by its Deputy Minister Gennadiy F. Pronin, arrives in Laos for an official visit at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 24 Apr 81           |
| 667    | 22 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Standard (Hong Kong) reports that earlier in April China formed its first equipment leasing company with the help of Orient Leasing of Japan to facilitate machinery imports. The joint venture, China Orient Leasing, is 50 percent owned by Orient Leasing, 20 percent by China International Trust and Investment, and 30 percent by Beijing Machinery and Electrical Equipment Corp.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 23 Apr 81        |
| 668    | 22 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. During an interview with Mainichi Shimbun in Tokyo, Aleksandr Bovin [a political writer on the staff of Izvestiya (Moscow)] comments on the Northern Islands and the Soviet military presence in the Far East. Bovin says the Soviet Union will not change its position regarding the Northern Islands because "it is a principled position of the Soviet Union that it will reject any proposal aimed at readjusting territorial   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 27 Apr 81         |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 669    | 22 Apr 81 | <p>delineations reached as a result of World War II." Bovin explains the Soviet Union's military presence in the Far East as necessary because of Sino-Soviet tensions, the US-Japanese military relationship, and to assure that sea lanes from the USSR into the Pacific remain accessible to the Soviet Union.</p> <p>JAPAN/USSR. Soviet warship is observed conducting live firing practice 50 kilometers northwest of Kyuroku Island off northern Japan by a Japanese P2J antisubmarine patrol plane. The Soviet KRIVAK II frigate fired 18 rounds from two 100-mm guns at a target buoy set up 5 kilometers northeast of the warship. About 10 Japanese fishing boats were in the general area of the fishing practice. The Soviet Union did not notify Japan in advance concerning the firing practice. It also did not establish a danger zone to protect civilian shipping in the area. The Soviet frigate and three other Soviet warships left the area when the target practice concluded and were observed moving toward Vladivostok.</p>  | MTL<br>POL    | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>25 Apr 81 |
| 670    | 22 Apr 81 | <p>PAKISTAN/USSR. Tashkent International Service broadcast in Uzbek criticizes Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq for his willingness to accept military aid from the United States. The broadcast says the Western powers are engaged in an effort to get Pakistan to strain its relations with its neighbors and that President Zia plans to use military aid from the United States to "subdue opposition from his people." The broadcast also says that Pakistan is not being threatened by any power.</p>  | MTL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 24 Apr 81               |
| 671    | 22 Apr 81 | <p>SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports the following Chinese provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border for the period 4-21 April: 4 April - Chinese artillery shelled Coc My Village, Bat Sat District, Hoang Lien Son Province; 5 April - Chinese troops laid an ambush in the area of Mao Pao Chai Hamlet, Lao Tao Village, Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province; 5 April - Chinese civilian guards crossed the border and felled timber in an area 300 meters from the border at Marker Post 20 in Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province; 9 April - Chinese troops fired at the area of Pa Vay Su, Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, killing one civilian; 16 April - Chinese troops attacked the area of marker post 10 in Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province; 19 April - many groups of Chinese troops intruded into the area of marker post 21 in Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province, planting mines and firing at villages; 20 April - Chinese platoon intruded into the area of marker post 4 in Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province, planting mines on roads; and 21 April - dozens of Chinese troops crossed the border into Xi Ma Cai Area, Hoang Lien Son Province, firing at two farmers at work.</p> | MTL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Apr 81                 |
| 672    | 23 Apr 81 | <p>DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-sung meets in Pyongyang with the visiting delegation of the PRC Xinhua News Agency. Kim says the DPRK will make active efforts to continue to develop political, economic, and cultural friendship between the two countries.</p>   | POL           | Pyongyang Times,<br>2 May 81       |
| 673    | 23 Apr 81 | <p>JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China reach agreement in principle on allowing reciprocal overflights by their respective airlines to destinations beyond either Japan or China. This will permit Japan Airlines to fly to one point in the Middle East and Europe via China over the Karakoram Range and the Civil Aviation Administration of China to fly between China and the United States via Tokyo.</p>   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>13 May 81    |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 674    | 23 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information is established. The society will study long-range, comprehensive topics and exchange experience and information in the economic field.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 24 Apr 81  |
| 675    | 23 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. JDA expresses dissatisfaction over an unexpected live firing exercise by a Soviet missile destroyer in the Sea of Japan.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 24 Apr 81  |
| 676    | 23 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. USSR denies charges concerning the 22 April firing practice by a Soviet warship off the coast of Japan. TASS (Moscow) says Japanese authorities were informed on 20 April concerning the exercises and that such exercises are not uncommon in the area where this one was conducted. TASS maintains the Soviet Union followed existing international practices before and during the firing exercises.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 27 Apr 81   |
| 677    | 23 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a protocol on economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. Under the terms agreed to, a feasibility study is to be undertaken regarding the construction of a pipeline and petroleum pumping system from the SRV to Laos.  | SCI<br>ECO    | FBIS/AP, 24 Apr 81   |
| 678    | 23 Apr 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) accuses Pakistan of becoming a threat to peace in South Asia in the wake of the US agreement to provide \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid to Pakistan over the next 5 years. TASS says "the militarization of Pakistan encouraged by the United States upsets the existing strategic balance of forces in the region and generates a threat to its neighbors, specifically India."   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 24 Apr 81   |
| 679    | 23 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. According to a report published in Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), eyewitnesses indicate that a large amount of Chinese manufactured weapons have been delivered by trucks to the "stronghold" of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front located in Kampuchea near the Thai border. The Japanese newspaper said informed sources believed that 3,000 supporters of the Khmer resistance forces had been armed with Chinese weapons, including submachine guns and 60-mm mortars. | MIL           | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>30 Apr 81                                 |
| 680    | 24 Apr 81 | INDIA/USSR. India's Ambassador to the USSR Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja meets with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko in Moscow. Ambassador Ahuja conveys a message from Prime Minister Gandhi to Soviet President Brezhnev, the contents of which are not disclosed. During the meeting, Ahuja and Gromyko discuss international questions of mutual interest to the USSR and India.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 24 Apr 81   |
| 681    | 24 Apr 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping offers former Cambodian chief of state Norodom Sihanouk sufficient arms to equip a military force of 3,000 men to fight the Vietnamese. According to Prince Sihanouk, Deng imposed several conditions to the offer, including that the force be properly organized and disciplined and that it not get involved in clashes with other anti-Vietnamese Cambodian guerrilla groups.  | MIL           | Asia Record<br>(Berkeley), May 81;<br>Hindu (Madras),<br>11 May 81 |
| 682    | 24 Apr 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Sihanouk meets with Japanese Ambassador to Beijing Yoshida and discloses that at his request, China has agreed to provide a limited quantity of small arms to the armed group supporting him inside Kampuchea.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 27 Apr 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory     | Source                |
|--------|-----------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 683    | 25 Apr 81 | INDIA/USSR. A. B. Vajpayee, President of the Bharatiya Janata Party, calls on the USSR "to get out of Afghanistan and let the Afghans decide their own future." Vajpayee says Indian ambivalence about the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is "neither morally correct nor practically paying." Nevertheless, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan has a direct bearing on India-Pakistan relations.  | POL               | FBIS/China, 29 Apr 81 |
| 684    | 27 Apr 81 | INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov arrives in New Delhi for an official 4-day visit to India. Marshal Ogarkov is met at the airport by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of India's Armed Forces Gen. O. P. Malhotra and other Indian military leaders.  | MIL               | FBIS/USSR, 28 Apr 81  |
| 685    | 27 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito says Japan is not thinking of changing its policy toward the USSR at present since there is a problem of a reported Soviet military buildup in the Northern Territories.   | POL               | FBIS/China, 29 Apr 81 |
| 686    | 27 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports 28 SRV violations on the Chinese border between April 11 and 20. An indeterminate number of Chinese peasants were killed and wounded.  | MIL               | FBIS/China, 28 Apr 81 |
| 687    | 28 Apr 81 | INDIA/PRC. Moscow journal editorial says Chinese peace overtures to India are nothing more than "illusory" in view of PRC actions such as the occupation of Indian territory and military aid to Pakistan. According to the editorial, the PRC sees India as an "obstacle to the realization of its great-power plans in Asia."  | POL               | FBIS/USSR, May 81     |
| 688    | 28 Apr 81 | INDIA/USSR. India's PM Indira Gandhi meets with the visiting Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov. The talks cover issues pertaining to Indian-Soviet relations and the situation in South Asia. Present at the meeting are India's Minister of State for Defense Shrivraj V. Patil, the Chief of Staff of India's Army Lt. Gen. O. P. Malhotra, and the Soviet Ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov.  | MIL<br>POL        | FBIS/USSR, 29 Apr 81  |
| 689    | 28 Apr 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China agrees to lower its crude oil supply price \$0.65 to \$36.50 per barrel, retroactive to 1 April.  | ECO               | FBIS/AP, 29 Apr 81    |
| 690    | 28 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Article entitled "On the Frontiers of Socialism" written by Lao PM Kaysone Phomvihane is published in Pravda (Moscow). In the article, PM Phomvihane comments as follows on Laos' economic relations with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries: "We are developing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Socialist states, which is promoting the constant buildup of our economic and defense potential . . . . The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have supplied the LPDR with material aid, including consumer goods, equipment, fuel, and machinery. They have given assistance in the construction of a number of projects in Laos--bridges, a truck repair plant, an oil storage depot, and a modern hospital." | MIL<br>POL<br>ECO | FBIS/USSR, 4 May 81   |
| 691    | 28 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk reiterates his refusal to head a united front or anti-Vietnamese coalition and says he will not join a united front unless the PRC and the US provide him with military aid.  | POL               | FBIS/China, 28 Apr 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                     |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 692    | 29 Apr 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary on USSR Deputy FM Firyubin's mid-April tour of Malaysia, Thailand, and Laos interprets it as an unsuccessful attempt to split ASEAN solidarity on the Kampuchea issue. It charges that the USSR is not interested in peace and stability in Southeast Asia and that its real goal in the region is control of the Strait of Malacca. To achieve this goal, the commentary charges, the USSR has backed Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea and its threats to Thailand and has directly threatened ASEAN countries by developing bases for Soviet warships and planes at Cam Ranh Bay and Kompong Som.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 30 Apr 81                      |
| 693    | 29 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Ambassador to the USSR Tokichiro Uomoto says Soviet actions, including its military buildup in the Japanese Northern Territories under Soviet occupation, are contradictory to its call for confidence-building measures. Uomoto adds that Tokyo stands for resumption of negotiations to conclude a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty and that the precondition for normalization of relations between the two countries is the return of the four Soviet-occupied islands to Japan.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 30 Apr 81<br>FBIS/AP, 1 May 81 |
| 694    | 29 Apr 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that a Japanese trade delegation led by former FM Ichiro Hatoyama is in Moscow for talks and is received at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry by Deputy Minister Ivan Grishin. According to TASS, the two sides discussed "potential opportunities for all-round development of bilateral trade and economic relations."   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 1 May 81                        |
| 695    | 29 Apr 81 | LAOS/USSR. Laos and the Soviet Union sign a protocol on forestry cooperation.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 1 May 81                          |
| 696    | 30 Apr 81 | DPRK/PRC/USSR. Article entitled "Independence, Friendship and Peace--Underlying Idea of our Party's Foreign Policy," although not mentioning the PRC or USSR by name, indicates the importance the DPRK places on being perceived by others as outside the sphere of domination of both the PRC and USSR. The article says "complete equality and mutual respect in interparty and intercountry relations in the international arena can be possible only by maintaining independence. The violation of independence inevitably gives rise to domination and subjugation. Our party and the government of our Republic shape all their foreign policy independently in keeping with the specific conditions of country and the interests of our people." | POL           | Korea Today (Pyongyang), No. 4, 1981       |
| 697    | 30 Apr 81 | INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) announces that completion of the modernization and expansion of the Bhilai steel mill in Madhya Pradesh will be celebrated with a big festival of Soviet-Indian friendship. Present annual capacity of the mill, built with Soviet assistance, is 4 million tons of steel. After installation of the new Soviet-provided equipment, capacity will be increased by an additional 1.5 tons of steel annually. Bhilai's current output accounts for a quarter of all steel production in India and its exports go to 40 countries of the world, including the USSR.   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK), 13 May 81               |
| 698    | 30 Apr 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that China has openly sent a major arms shipment to the "Third Force" Cambodian rebel group for the first time. The delivery was described as enough to equip 1,500 to 3,000 men.   | ML            | FBIS/AP, 30 Apr 81                         |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 699    | 30 Apr 81 | SRV/PRC. Chinese authorities neither confirm nor deny Bangkok reports that Beijing recently delivered arms to the forces of former Cambodian Premier Son Sann at the Thai-Cambodian border.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 1 May 81                     |
| 700    | 1 May 81  | ASEAN/USSR. In a press interview in Bangkok, Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov says the USSR will not participate in any international conference on Kampuchea because such participation is regarded as "tantamount to interfering in that country's internal affairs." Ambassador Kuznetsov restates the Soviet position that problems of peace in Southeast Asia should be negotiated by the countries within the region.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 7 May 81                      |
| 701    | 1 May 81  | INDIA/USSR. USSR will supply India with an additional 1.35 million tons of crude oil and petroleum products in 1981 as the result of a supplementary protocol signed in Moscow. The Soviet Union which has been supplying India with over 3 million tons of crude and petroleum products annually on a long-term basis, has undertaken to deliver the supplementary quantities above over a 5-year period.  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>13 May 81          |
| 702    | 1 May 81  | INDIA/USSR. <u>Krasnaya Zvezda</u> (Moscow) reports Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal N. V. Ogarkov ended his visit to India on 30 April and has returned to Moscow. During his official visit Marshal Ogarkov had meetings with Indian PM Indira Gandhi, Indian Minister of State for Defense Gen. O. P. Malhotra, Indian Air Chief Marshal I. Kh. Latif, and Adm. R. L. Pereira. Ogarkov visited several Indian states and various military units.  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 6 May 81                      |
| 703    | 1 May 81  | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) discusses the highlights of a visit by 10 Japanese LDP members to the Soviet Union from 27 April to 1 May. While in Moscow the delegation, led by former PM Hatoyama, met with Mikhail S. Solomentsev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, and Aleksey P. Shitikov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet. Kyodo reports that although there was no movement by the Soviet side concerning the Northern Islands issue, Soviet Vice Fisheries Minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev did indicate to the Japanese delegation that the Soviet Union is ready to extend the current Japan-Soviet fishery cooperation agreement beyond its expiration date in 1982. | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 6 May 81                      |
| 704    | 1 May 81  | SRV/PRC. <u>Novoye Vremya</u> (Moscow) publishes an interview with SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach. The foreign minister says he regards the PRC as the greatest destabilizing force in Southeast Asia and calls on Beijing to resume talks with the SRV and sign peace treaties with the countries of Indochina. Thach says that Vietnamese forces are in Kampuchea and Laos at the request of the governments of those countries and will withdraw when the Chinese threat ceases to exist. He says the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea have been forced by the "Chinese hegemonists" to unite in order to prevent "enslavement and exploitation."  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81                     |
| 705    | 2 May 81  | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Thai military officials announce that about 1,500 Vietnamese troops accompanied by tanks have moved to the Kampuchea-Thailand border following reports of Chinese arms shipments to anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance groups. The Chinese weapons and uniforms reportedly are sufficient to equip two battalions and were sent to border camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann Group) in late April.  | MIL           | Ceylon Daily News<br>(Colombo), 4 May 81 |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Category   | Source               |
|--------|----------|--|------------|----------------------|
| 706    | 2 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet press capitalizes on the attempt to assassinate PM Gandhi when TASS (Moscow) accuses the CIA of having a hand in sabotaging an Indian Airlines Boeing-707. Citing press reports appearing in the Indian press through a Communist-controlled wire service, TASS claims the saboteurs received training from CIA operatives in New Delhi. When the United States lodges an official protest with the Soviets over their reportage of the incident, TASS eschews any responsibility by claiming that it was the Indian press that carried the information. In a related development, TASS revives another charge that alleged CIA operative George Griffin is orchestrating "the actions of groups of bandits that were formed of Afghan counterrevolutionary scum" from his "diplomatic lair" in Peshawar and New Delhi. According to Moscow, the Afghan rebels and the attempt on the life of the Indian prime minister are intimately connected, revealing a "large-scale plot" to create havoc in the region. | POL        | FBIS/USSR, 5 May 81  |
| 707    | 2 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that China is ready to hold discussions with the JSP on socialist ideology. A visiting JSP delegation announces in Beijing that two of its members will visit Beijing to arrange talks with representatives of the research institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In 1975 the Chinese refused to discuss socialism saying there was a difference in positions between the JSP and the CCP.  | POL<br>CUL | FBIS/China, 5 May 81 |
| 708    | 4 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) describes the demand of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Diet for the return of the occupied northern territories as "groundless" and "a hostile act toward the Soviet Union."  | POL        | FBIS/China, 7 May 81 |
| 709    | 4 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Beijing Review commentary says, "China supports the organization of non-Communist armed forces in Kampuchea fighting in coordination under the banner of resisting Vietnamese aggression." China also says it is important to give moral and material support to the Kampuchea resistance forces.   | POL        | FBIS/China, 4 May 81 |
| 710    | 4 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports 27 armed provocations by SRV troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border from 21 to 30 April. The incidents resulted in killing and wounding numerous Chinese soldiers and civilians.  | MIL        | FBIS/China, 4 May 81 |
| 711    | 5 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports USSR Ambassador to India Y. M. Vorontsov's statement during a round-table discussion in New Delhi that the Soviet Union is willing to extend "any assistance to India to make it militarily strong." Vorontsov says further that India and the Soviet Union are both committed to peace and together could "block hasty moves by those interested in plunging the world into a third world war."   | MIL        | FBIS/USSR, 8 May 81  |
| 712    | 5 May 81 | SRV/PRC. PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing strongly protesting Vietnam's organized and planned military provocations and intrusions into China's border regions since the beginning of 1981. They inflicted heavy losses of life and property on Chinese border inhabitants and frontier personnel.  | POL        | FBIS/China, 5 May 81 |
| 713    | 5 May 81 | SRV/PRC. According to Vietnamese reports, Chinese infantry and artillery attack several points in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, following artillery barrages which killed civilians and destroyed crops.  | MIL        | FBIS/AP, 14 May 81   |



| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|--|
| 714    | 5 May 81 | SRV/PRC. APP (Hong Kong) reports from Beijing that training of troops and political cadres opposing the Vietnamese-backed Laotian regime has been stepped up in camps in China's Yunnan Province.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 6 May 81   |
| 715    | 5 May 81 | SRV/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) discusses the International Conference of Solidarity with the Kampuchean People held in Phnom Penh from 1 to 3 May under the auspices of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen addresses the conference delegates saying that the convening of the conference in Phnom Penh indicates recognition of the policy of peace, friendship, and international cooperation constantly pursued by the KPRC. Hun Sen also says that the PRK considers the proposal by nonprogressives to hold an international conference on Kampuchea to be interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81   |
| 716    | 5 May 81 | THAILAND/LAOS/USSR. Thai military officials warn authorities in three northeastern provinces to be on the alert for a Soviet-trained group of insurgents infiltrating from Laos. According to the warning, the insurgents, who number about 500, received training from Soviet instructors in Laos and were trucked to several crossing points along the border where they were awaiting orders to infiltrate into Thailand.  | MIL           | Japan Times (Tokyo),<br>14 May 81  |
| 717    | 6 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Indian daily Financial Express reports the GOI is negotiating with Western firms and the Soviet Union for the purchase of helicopters to upgrade its air capabilities in response to the rearming of Pakistan by the United States. Quoting informed sources, the paper states that India is considering the acquisition of the German missile-equipped B-105 (PAH 1) or the French Puma (SA-330 L) helicopters. Should financial arrangements prove unsatisfactory, the GOI may opt for the Soviet MI-24 helicopter which the Kremlin is offering at "throwaway prices."   | MIL           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>7 May 81   |
| 718    | 6 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan-China Oil Development Corp. discovers a high yield oil well in the Bohai Gulf which apparently is capable of producing 1,000 tons (or 7,300 barrels) of high quality, low sulfur content crude oil a day. The well is located at a depth of 3,300 meters and produces 600,000 cubic meters of natural gas and 50 tons of condensate per day.   | ECO<br>SCI    | Soviet, Eastern Europe,<br>China Business & Trade (Washington,<br>D.C.), 21 May 81 |
| 719    | 6 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk threatens to withdraw in 1982 from a coalition of anti-Vietnamese movements in Kampuchea if neither China nor the US provide him with aid by then.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 6 May 81  |
| 720    | 6 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. At the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Planning and Economy, a Soviet food delegation, led by General Sergey Vasily, Chief of the Supplies Department of the USSR Ministry of Defense, pays an official visit to the PRK.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 14 May 81   |
| 721    | 6 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement condemning the Chinese authorities for intensifying armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnam.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 7 May 81  |
| 722    | 7 May 81 | ASEAN/KAMPUCHEAN/SRV/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Indonesia praises Lao PM Phoun Sipasent on the conclusion of his official visit to Indonesia and welcomes the announcement that  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81   |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 723    | 7 May 81 | the Lao Foreign Minister will visit the Philippines starting 15 May. According to the broadcast, the foundation has been laid for cooperation among the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are prepared to accept the offer made by the Malaysian and Indonesian Foreign Ministers at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi for "regional consultations" on problems relating to the situation in Southeast Asia. The broadcast also criticizes Tokyo, Washington, and Beijing for "trying to create" a Kampuchean problem in order to increase subversion against the PRK.  |               |                       |
|        |          | INDIA/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) quotes India's PM Indira Gandhi as saying both India and China are trying to be friendly to each other, and their relations will only be improved in the future.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 7 May 81  |
| 724    | 7 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Chairman of the USSR Council of the Soviet of the Supreme Soviet A. P. Shitikov meets with the Chairman of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Central Committee in Moscow. The two talk about international problems and the development of Soviet-Japanese parliamentary ties.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 21 May 81  |
| 725    | 7 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. has signed a \$20 million contract with the Soviet All-Union Corp. for Import of Technology and Industrial Goods to export 115 cotton thread-dyeing machines and dryers. The newspaper reports it to be the largest single deal between Japan and the Soviet Union since Japan introduced anti-Soviet economic sanctions in 1980.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 11 May 81    |
| 726    | 7 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports Chinese frontier guards killed over 100 invading Vietnamese troops who crossed the border into Malipo County, Yunnan Province.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 8 May 81  |
| 727    | 8 May 81 | ASEAN/INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Indonesia criticizes the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers underway in Jakarta for placing on the agenda a discussion of an international conference on Kampuchea. The broadcast cites Indonesian parliamentarian Dr. Ruslan Abdulgani who is opposed to such an international conference on the grounds that it will not contribute to peace in the region or cooperation among the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. According to the Soviet broadcast, the meetings in Jakarta between Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and Indonesian leaders "show the significance and prospects for cooperation in solving regional problems without outside interference." | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81  |
| 728    | 8 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. GOJ hands over 665 tons of milk powder as part of the emergency relief supplies to China's disaster-stricken areas.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 12 May 81 |
| 729    | 8 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Xue Muqiao, adviser to the China State Planning Commission, tells a meeting on the Chinese economy in Tokyo that China will be able to complete economic readjustment in 3 to 5 years. Xue states that the economic adjustment now underway in China is mainly designed to shift the priority of the economic policy to the promotion of light industry and agriculture.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 12 May 81    |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory            | Source                            |
|--------|----------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 730    | 8 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Chairman of Japan's Joint Staff Council, Yata Tsugio, calls on Japan to be prepared even in peacetime for a Soviet attack. He also calls for modernization of JSDF equipment.  | MIL                      | FBIS/China, 8 May 81              |
| 731    | 8 May 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. ROK Minister of Foreign Affairs Lho Shin-yong, speaking before the ROK National Assembly, says the Chun administration is willing to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC and USSR based on the "open-door policy" initiated by former President Pak on 23 June 1973. Lho said he did not believe it would be easy for the ROK to establish official relations with either the PRC or the USSR but that the ROK "will make sustained efforts to expand exchanges in the nonpolitical fields and trade with them." | POL<br>ECO<br>CUL<br>SCI | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>9 May 81 |
| 732    | 8 May 81 | SRV/PRC. China reports that its frontier troops killed more than 100 Vietnamese military personnel in an engagement reported by diplomatic sources as the biggest border clash since the two countries fought a limited war in February-March 1979. The clash took place when a Vietnamese military unit reported to be from company to battalion size crossed the border in the vicinity of Mengdong Commune, Malipo Country, Yunnan Province.  | MIL                      | Times (London),<br>9 May 81       |
| 733    | 8 May 81 | SRV/USSR. Delegation of reporters on the 26th CPSU Congress arrives in Hanoi for an official visit.  | POL                      | FBIS/AP, 11 May 81                |
| 734    | 9 May 81 | DPRK/PRC. Delegation of the Korean Mining Association departs Pyongyang to attend the 48th meeting of the International Organizing Committee of the World Mining Congress in China.  | ECO                      | FBIS/AP, 12 May 81                |
| 735    | 9 May 81 | DPRK/USSR. Korean Communications Association delegation departs Pyongyang to attend the 36th All-Union Scientific Session of the A. S. Popov Scientific Technological Society of Radio Electronics and Communications to be held in the USSR.  | SCI                      | FBIS/AP, 12 May 81                |
| 736    | 9 May 81 | DPRK/USSR. DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee delegation, headed by its Chairman Kim Si-hak, leaves Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.   | SCI                      | FBIS/AP, 12 May 81                |
| 737    | 9 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese negotiators involved in China's request for low-interest loans from Japan say China appears reluctant to accept a proposed 200 billion yen (about \$950 million) loan from Japanese commercial banks to help revive abandoned industrial projects. Negotiators say China thinks the interest rates are too high.   | ECO                      | FBIS/China, 12 May 81             |
| 738    | 9 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Pravda (Moscow) reports the SRV Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the PRC Foreign Ministry demanding an immediate end to all PRC armed provocations against Vietnam. According to Pravda, Chinese artillery repeatedly bombards SRV border regions and armed PLA soldiers continue to cross the border and carry out attacks against Vietnamese civilians.  | MIL                      | FBIS/USSR, 22 May 81              |
| 739    | 9 May 81 | SRV/PRC. PRC Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping meets with Prince Sihanouk in Beijing. Sihanouk later tells the press that Deng reaffirmed China's agreement in principle to give military aid to the 3,000 men loyal to Sihanouk. He also says that though Deng suggested Sihanouk head the anti-Vietnamese coalition, he would prefer to remain a simple  | POL<br>MIL               | FBIS/China, 11 May 81             |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 740    | 10 May 81 | member of the front and not have a place in the state or government of Democratic Kampuchea.<br>PAKISTAN/PRC. Karachi Shipyard launches a 4,500-ton bulk carrier it is building for China.  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>17 Jun 81                            |
| 741    | 10 May 81 | THAILAND/USSR. USSR places an order for 50,000 tons of Thai maize, the delivery of which is due in June.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 11 May 81   |
| 742    | 11 May 81 | ASEAN/PRC. Chi Haotian, Deputy Chief of the Chinese PLA General Staff, greets Philippine Brig Gen Isidro B. Agunod, Commandant of the Command and General Staff College of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and gives a banquet for the 84 members of the Philippine delegation.  | MIL           | FBIS/China, 13 May 81                                      |
| 743    | 11 May 81 | DPRK/PRC. Chinese PLA goodwill mission, led by Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Wu Xiuquan and Deputy Commander of the PLA Air Force Cao Lihuai, leaves Beijing for the DPRK.  | MIL           | FBIS/China, 12 May 81                                      |
| 744    | 11 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dimitri Polyanskiy declares at a meeting with Japanese Diet members that Japan and the United States "are taking the dangerous course of forming a military alliance against the Soviet Union" as a result of summit talks between GOJ PM Suzuki and President Ronald Reagan. He says such a step is not "a realistic approach" to the improvement of relations between Tokyo and Moscow. He suggests that Japan try to improve relations with the USSR in trade and other areas and asserts that Japan incurred financial losses by taking economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the issue of Afghanistan. With regard to the Japanese claim to the Soviet-occupied northern territories, Polyanskiy repeats Moscow's position that there is no unresolved territorial issue between the USSR and Japan. | POL<br>ECO    | Japan Times (Tokyo),<br>12 May 81;<br>FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81 |
| 745    | 11 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "From Partnership to Alliance" which comments on Japan's defense relationship with the US in the wake of meetings held in Washington between Japanese FM Suzuki and President Reagan. The article criticizes PM Suzuki for promising to increase Japanese defense spending and accuses the Japanese Government of becoming more involved in the US anti-Soviet strategy. Specifically, Pravda criticizes Japanese naval operations in the area extending from west of Guam to north of the Philippines.   | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 15 May 81                                       |
| 746    | 11 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Meeting of the USSR-Japan Society honors the visit to Moscow by a delegation of the Japanese religious organization Soka Gakkai led by that organization's honorary president Daisaku Ikeda. President of the USSR-Japan Society and Minister of the Maritime Fleet Timofey Guzhenko encourages the Japanese to end their "far-fetched questions" and "unfounded claims" and begin a "well-weighted approach . . . taking into consideration genuine national interests" in order to improve bilateral relations between the two countries. Guzhenko says further that "confidence-building measures in the military field," as proposed by Soviet President Brezhnev, are needed in the Far East to improve trust among such powers as the USSR, the PRC, and Japan.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81                                       |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source               |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------|
| 747    | 11 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Ito tells the Diet that the government is ready to review the trade sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union stemming from Moscow's armed intervention in Afghanistan. Ito states the review will be made in accordance with US President Ronald Reagan's decision to lift the US grain embargo against the Soviet Union.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 12 May 81   |
| 748    | 11 May 81 | THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy PM Thanat Khoman tells newsmen, on returning from Indonesia, that the Soviet Union has shown an eagerness for talks with ASEAN countries and that contact has been made to this effect.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 May 81   |
| 749    | 12 May 81 | ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Laos says Lao FM Phoun Sipaseut is in Malaysia to continue meetings with ASEAN leaders. The broadcast reports that FM Sipaseut is consulting with three ASEAN governments--Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines--on efforts by the PRC and US to prevent the convening of a conference of the ASEAN states and Indochinese countries. According to the broadcast, representatives from Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea met in Vientiane in late April and decided to accept the proposal by ASEAN countries to hold regional consultations on the situation in Asia. Additionally, Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea hope that these consultations will lead to a regional conference with the ASEAN states. | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 15 May 81 |
| 750    | 12 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) report discusses a US-Japanese naval exercise being held northwest of Honshu Island which includes "22 ships from the US Seventh Fleet and naval units of the Japanese Self Defense Force." The report is not explicitly critical but says instead that the exercise has sparked "vigorous protests by the population of the northwest of the country and the democratic public of Japan."   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 May 81 |
| 751    | 12 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Maritime SDF officials disclose that a Soviet frigate at sea off Tsushima, Nagasaki Prefecture, is likely to be there to collect information on the joint US-Japan antisubmarine drills just beginning in the Sea of Japan, off Akita Prefecture.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 13 May 81   |
| 752    | 12 May 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) claims the PRC has initiated more than 700 provocative actions against the SRV in the border regions of the two countries in the last 4 months. These actions are said to include attacks on border posts and villages, systematic shelling using heavy artillery, encroachment into SRV waters and air space by the PRC Navy and PRC Air Force, and organized acts of sabotage. The TASS report says it is PRC policy to exacerbate tension in Southeast Asia and Indochina and that this line is encouraged by the US and other reactionary forces.  | MIL<br>POL    | FBIS/USSR, 14 May 81 |
| 753    | 12 May 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Princess Mahachakri Sirinthon of Thailand begins an 8-day visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 14 May 81   |
| 754    | 13 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China open 3 days of talks on economic issues. Delegates of the two nations include Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshihiko Yano and Vice Minister of the China State Economic Commission, Ma Yi.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 13 May 81   |
| 755    | 13 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Five-member Soviet women's mission, led by Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, the first woman to orbit the earth, arrives in Tokyo to promote friendship and exchanges with Japanese women.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 13 May 81   |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 756    | 14 May 81 | INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian daily, speculating on the forthcoming visit of Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang to Islamabad, expresses the view that the purpose of the trip is to assure GOP President Zia-ul-Haq that China is not seeking normalization of relations with India at the expense of Pakistan. The article also ventures an opinion that China now sees no advantage in keeping India and Pakistan estranged in the face of growing Soviet influence in the region. At the same time, Beijing is no longer looking on India's close links with the USSR as being directed against China. The article wonders conjecturally if PM Zhao might also advise President Zia not to acquire American weaponry beyond India's limits of toleration. | POL           | Hindu (Madras),<br>15 May 81      |
| 757    | 14 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Indian Oil Corp. signs an agreement with its Soviet counterpart under which India will receive 1.3 million tons of kerosene and 950,000 tons of diesel from the USSR in 1981. An official press release in New Delhi labels this agreement as the biggest contract signed between the two countries so far under the Indo-Soviet bilateral trade plan.  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>3 Jun 81    |
| 758    | 14 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Honorary President of the Japanese Soka Gakkai Society Daisaku Ikeda has separate meetings with the USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov and the Chairman of the USSR Council of the Soviet of the Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov. According to TASS (Moscow), Ikeda and Tikhonov agree that the development of good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries is in the "cardinal interest" of both Japan and the Soviet Union. In the second meeting, Shitikov and Ikeda are reported to have agreed on the need for the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence among all countries with interests in the Far East.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 15 May 81              |
| 759    | 14 May 81 | LAOS/PRC. Lao Foreign Ministry presents the Chinese charge d'affaires in Vientiane with an aide-memoire concerning recent provocations by China against the LPDR.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 15 May 81                |
| 760    | 15 May 81 | ASEAN/PRC. PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping meets with visiting Thai Princess Sirinthon in Beijing. He gives a luncheon for the princess and in the evening attends a banquet in her honor given by the Thai Ambassador.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 15 May 81             |
| 761    | 15 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Under a protocol and two other documents relating to economic and commercial credits signed in Moscow, India will supply the USSR with 500,000 tons of alumina and semitanned leather goods in exchange for an additional 1.35 million tons of petroleum products.  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>3 Jun 81    |
| 762    | 15 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese MITI and China's State Economic Commission end talks in Tokyo with an agreement to send Japanese experts to China to assist in the modernization of various plants and factories. Under the agreement, China will draw up a list of plants needing Japanese expertise. Japan will then select appropriate plants from the list and dispatch experts who will draw up modernization and upgrading plans for those factories selected.  | ECO           | Japan Times (Tokyo),<br>16 May 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                    |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---|
| 763    | 15 May 81 | JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that, in an interview with Jiji Press (Tokyo), ROK President Chun Doo Hwan called for Japan to assume a larger share of the defense burden in the region in view of the Soviet threat. Chun mentioned the advance into Southeast Asia and the Pacific by the Soviet Union and Japan's Northern Islands problem as two reasons why Japan needs to strengthen its defenses. Chun also said that because of US and ROK cooperation, "51 Soviet army divisions are tied up in this part of the world making it incapable for Moscow to possibly increase its military forces in the Middle East and Europe."  | MIL           | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>16 May 81        |
| 764    | 15 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PRK Foreign Ministry marks the 26th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and the Soviet Union.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 19 May 81                        |
| 765    | 15 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Le Figaro (Paris) carries an article in which Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) editor Col. Tran Cong Man is interviewed on prospects of another PRC offensive. Col. Tran states that "China is certainly planning a second attack and is making active preparations for it. But its decision to attack us will depend not only on military but on economic and political factors. The Chinese Army is building roads and for the past year has been installing 120 artillery bases situated mainly north of the Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces at between 3 and 5 kilometers from our border. Those bases have 122-mm and 132-mm guns . . . ."  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 19 May 81                        |
| 766    | 15 May 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) announces that from 9 to 13 May, Chinese intruders occupying a strategic height in unspecified territory fired thousands of 82-mm and 120-mm mortar rounds, 122-mm artillery rounds and missiles at five hamlets and three Vietnamese positions in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province. The shelling caused extensive property damage.  | MIL           | Ceylon Daily News<br>(Colombo), 16 May 81 |
| 767    | 15 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio levels fresh accusations at China, charging this time that Beijing is secretly supplying arms and ammunition to Khmer guerrillas. The radio broadcast says China is taking a "wild gamble" by arming the KPRLF and Khmer Rouge rebels with more than 100 truckloads of weapons. It also reports that these latest Chinese moves are "aimed at annihilating the Kampuchean nation, turning Kampuchea into a military base to spread war to the entire Indochina peninsula and Southeast Asia." In a related development, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach, in a press interview with a Japanese daily, declares China's conclusion of a nonaggression pact with Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam would enable Hanoi to study early withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. | MIL           | Data Asia (Manila),<br>25-31 May 81       |
| 768    | 16 May 81 | ASEAN/PRC. Thai Gen. Soem Na Nakhon, Supreme Commander of the Thailand Armed Forces, arrives in China at the invitation of the Headquarters of the PLA General Staff. China's Minister of National Defense Geng Biao gives a banquet for Gen. Soem and assures him of the Chinese people's support for the Thai people in their just struggle against foreign aggression.  | MIL           | FBIS/China, 18 May 81                     |
| 769    | 16 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. GOJ sources state China has turned down a Japanese proposal for transferring loans initially earmarked for a hydro-electric power plant and a tunnel project to major plant construction works. The proposal was made in April when Chinese officials visited Tokyo to discuss China's readjusted economic development program.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 19 May 81                        |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 770    | 16 May 81 | SRV/PRC. PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing strongly protesting recent Vietnamese troops' repeated armed provocations and intrusions into China's border areas.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 18 Nov 81                                    |
| 771    | 16 May 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. China claims to have killed 250 marauding Vietnamese troops in two separate border skirmishes in the area of Malipo and Maguan Counties, Yunnan Province. The two clashes are the largest scale incidents to have occurred since the Sino-Vietnamese Border War of February-March 1979. Observers note that in spite of the frequent clashes and incidents, there has been no major redeployment of troops in border areas and both sides remain more or less where they settled after the 1979 war. The Chinese have pulled back most of their troops, except for small border units, to their usual cantonments and staging areas away from the frontier in Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guangdong Provinces. Beijing maintains about 250,000 troops within 100 kilometers of the border and could deploy additional numbers if it became necessary. Vietnamese troops are located closer to the border than those of the Chinese. They are concentrated along traditional entry routes (e.g. Friendship Gate and Friendship Bridge) and fanned out north and east of Hanoi in the Red River Delta. The Vietnamese troops are considered by observers to be better trained and equipped than the Chinese troops. Since the 1979 war, the USSR has supplied Vietnam with over \$1 billion worth of military hardware, including armored vehicles, MiG-21 aircraft, SAMs, helicopters, missile patrol boats, minesweepers, and LSTs. The border confrontation between the two states is proving more costly to the economically and militarily overcommitted Vietnamese than to the Chinese. It is for this reason that Hanoi periodically has proposed a resumption of border talks which were last held in December 1979. | MIL           | Economist (London),<br>23 May 81                         |
| 772    | 17 May 81 | ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) labels Soviet expressions of concern to ASEAN countries for the peace and stability of Southeast Asia as hypocrisy. It quotes the Japanese and Western press on increased USSR military presence in the SRV, Kampuchea, and Laos and the increased number of Soviet naval vessels operating in the South China Sea. It concludes that the USSR is the greatest menace to peace in Southeast Asia.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 21 May 81                                    |
| 773    | 17 May 81 | ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commemorates the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising and asserts that, though the Korean people have been suppressed for the time being, they will continue to struggle against the dictatorship of Chun Doo Hwan and eventually bring it down.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 19 May 81                                    |
| 774    | 17 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnam's Foreign Ministry sends a note to its PRC counterpart protesting "serious armed provocations and encroachments on Vietnamese territory in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen in early May 1981."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 May 81                                       |
| 775    | 17 May 81 | SRV/USSR. CMEA Executive Committee approves special measures for aid to Vietnam. The aid will be granted for development in the fields of agriculture, transportation, power engineering, geology, and medicine and for training of "national cadres."  | ECO           | Current Digest Soviet Press (Columbus, OH),<br>17 Jun 81 |
| 776    | 18 May 81 | ASEAN/PRC. China's PM Zhao Ziyang meets visiting Thai Gen. Soem, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Thailand. Zhao says Sino-Thai cooperation has entered a new stage.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 19 May 81                                    |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                           |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 777    | 18 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. GOJ Foreign Ministry queries the USSR to learn if Soviet warships were involved in damaging the fishing equipment of Japanese fishermen in the Sea of Japan. Some 48 Japanese fishing boats have claimed damage to nets and longlines that occurred during joint Japan-US naval exercises. A statement issued by the US claimed that the Soviet KARA Class cruiser <u>Petropavlosk</u> could have been responsible as it was in the area when the incident occurred.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 18 May 81               |
| 778    | 18 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Commenting on the US suggestion that a Soviet ship may have caused the incident in which Japanese fishing lines were cut in the Sea of Japan, the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo states this contention stems from an attempt on the part of the US to shun its own responsibility.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 18 May 81               |
| 779    | 18 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Courtesy call by visiting Soviet ex-cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova on Fukushima Governor Isao Matsudaira erupts into a dispute over the Northern Territories question.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 19 May 81               |
| 780    | 18 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan accuses past administrations of the Japanese Government of making secret agreements with the US concerning the transit of nuclear weapons through, and the storage of nuclear weapons in, Japan. According to the broadcast, the first such agreement was made in 1960 between Japanese PM Fujiyama and US Ambassador to Japan MacArthur. The pact allowed US ships with nuclear weapons to call at Japanese ports and US aircraft with nuclear weapons to land at Japanese airports as long as the nuclear weapons were not unloaded. The Soviet broadcast claims a second agreement was implied in comments by then PM Kimura before the Diet on 17 October 1974. Kimura is said to have admitted that Japan was not opposed to the storage of US tactical nuclear weapons in Okinawa. | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 19 May 81             |
| 781    | 18 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio reports PRC "armed provocations" through 17 May.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 19 May 81               |
| 782    | 18 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnamese Foreign Ministry dispatches a protest note to its Chinese counterpart agency warning Beijing that "aggressive actions" and "armed provocations on the border with Vietnam are increasing tension between the two states and imperiling peace in Southeast Asia." The note demands an immediate end to these border depredations and warns that China will "bear the responsibility for the consequences of their criminal actions against Vietnam."  | POL<br>MIL    | New Times (Moscow),<br>21 May 81 |
| 783    | 19 May 81 | ASEAN/PRC. Prince Sihanouk leaves China for Yugoslavia, saying he expects to return to Beijing in the near future. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that Sihanouk has accepted in principle the idea of joining the Khmer Rouge and the anti-Communist Son Sann in a united anti-Vietnamese coalition which Beijing hopes will be established in the near future. In return China has promised military aid to Prince Sihanouk's forces on the condition that they fight only against the Vietnamese troops.  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 19 May 81            |
| 784    | 19 May 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Remnin Ribao (Beijing) commentary interprets armed clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border as part of a larger Vietnamese plot to drive a wedge between China and the ASEAN countries. The SRV, it claims, is attempting to use the so-called China threat as a way to intimidate the ASEAN countries.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 19 May 81            |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 785    | 19 May 81 | ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Laos says Lao FM Phou Sipaseut has ended his visits to Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. It notes that Sipaseut's mission has improved mutual understanding between the ASEAN states and Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and that the differences between their social systems should not prevent the development of relations beneficial to all.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 21 May 81  |
| 786    | 19 May 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports the DPRK celebration of the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising. It interprets the Kwangju uprising as evidence of the South Korean people's desire for reunification. It quotes DPRK President Kim Il-sung's statements to a Xinhua delegation on 23 April in which he blames the division of Korea on the US and the South Korean authorities and repeats his proposal for a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 20 May 81 |
| 787    | 19 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese steel industry sources state that Japan's big four steel mills have reached general agreement with the Soviet Union on supplying 750,000 metric tons of large-diameter pipeline pipes for shipment in fiscal 1981.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 19 May 81    |
| 788    | 19 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "In the Role of Underling: the Dangerous Nature of Japanese-American Military Cooperation." The article criticizes various aspects of Japanese defense including the establishment of a submarine detection base in a northern region of Kyushu Island, the opening of new facilities to monitor ocean communications on Iwo Jima, and the construction of the 5,200-ton helicopter carrier <u>Kurama</u> and the first Japanese-built missile destroyer <u>Ishkari</u> . | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 27 May 81  |
| 789    | 19 May 81 | MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia issues a statement welcoming the proposed visit of Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 May 81    |
| 790    | 20 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. USSR notifies the Japanese Foreign Officer that it will release eight of the nine crewmen of the fishing boat No. 21 <u>Toshin Maru</u> of Nemuro, Hokkaido, seized by Soviet authorities in the northwestern Pacific waters east of Etorofu Island on 20 March.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 May 81    |
| 791    | 20 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy states the Soviet Union wants to see the drafting of a new law of the sea treaty completed in August.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 20 May 81    |
| 792    | 20 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) discusses the danger nuclear weapons on US ships in Japanese ports represents to Japan. "The Japanese public is aware, of course, of the danger the arrival of American warships with nuclear weapons aboard represents to the security of the country . . . . It would be naive to think that American warships carrying nuclear weapons and staying at Japanese ports would not become targets of retaliatory nuclear strikes."  | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/USSR, 21 May 81  |
| 793    | 20 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Former Cambodian ruler Prince Sihanouk states in Geneva that the Chinese Government has promised to arm 3,000 of his supporters.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 May 81    |
| 794    | 20 May 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. China's Minister of National Defense Geng Biao meets with Adm. Karamat Rahman Niazi, Chief of Staff of the Pakistani Navy, in Beijing.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 21 May 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 795    | 20 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio reports the PRC fired artillery shells into Lang Son City from 16 to 19 May.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 20 May 81   |
| 796    | 20 May 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports that "in spite of strong warnings from Vietnam, Chinese troops have in recent days intensified their armed provocations with artillery attacks on the northern border areas of Vietnam."   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 22 May 81   |
| 797    | 20 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) charges that on 18 May a group of Vietnamese soldiers wearing Lao soldiers uniforms intruded into China's Yunnan Province. Four were killed and found to be carrying SRV army identification cards and personal photographs showing them wearing SRV army uniforms.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 21 May 81  |
| 798    | 20 May 81 | SRV/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that Western military observers, monitoring development on the Sino-Vietnamese border, discern no evidence of Chinese troop movements or military buildup in the frontier areas. According to one Western estimate, China has about 390,000 troops in both border defense and regular units deployed within 250 kilometers of the border with Vietnam. An analyst notes, "Given the level of Vietnamese preparedness along the border, the Chinese would need to assemble at least a million men before they can mount a 1979-type operation against Vietnam." VCP Central Committee member Hoang Trung advised a FEER correspondent in January 1981 that Vietnam had deployed seven army corps, each comprising four divisions, in the border region. Western estimates, however, put Vietnamese military strength in the area between Hanoi and the border at not more than 250,000. These troops have modern Soviet equipment and are well dug in. | MIL           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>4 Jun 81  |
| 799    | 21 May 81 | BANGLADESH/PAKISTAN/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) announces that China's PM Zhao Ziyang will start an official visit to Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh on 1 June.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 21 May 81  |
| 800    | 21 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol on cooperation in the field of meat and dairy industries and research.   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>3 Jun 81                                       |
| 801    | 21 May 81 | LAOS/PRC. China reports the first clashes on its common border with Laos since the Sino-Vietnamese border war of 1979. The brief incursion took place when an undisclosed number of Vietnamese personnel dressed in Laotian uniforms crossed into China in Mengla Country, Yunnan Province, and clashed with Chinese frontier troops. One Chinese soldier was killed and three injured in the engagement.   | MIL           | Guardian (Manchester),<br>22 May 81;<br>Times (London),<br>22 May 81 |
| 802    | 21 May 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Series of banquets and receptions in Beijing and Islamabad mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Pakistan. In Beijing, Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei cuts the ribbon at the ceremonial opening of the new chancellery of the Pakistan Embassy.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 22 May 81  |
| 803    | 21 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) accuses the SRV of deliberately aggravating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The news agency claims that in the last 20 days SRV forces have expanded their armed intrusions and provocations. It warns the Vietnamese authorities that if they do not stop their provocations they will bear responsibility for all consequences.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 21 May 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                 |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 804    | 22 May 81 | BURMA/PRC. Soviet broadcast to Burma criticizes Burmese insurgents for trying to establish their influence in the northeastern part of Burma with PRC support. The broadcast says the insurgents are obstructing the country's normal functioning despite all of the efforts of President U Ne Win. It claims the PRC supports the insurgents because of its own territorial claims on Burma.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 27 May 81                   |
| 805    | 22 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Mayors of the Soviet Union's coastal region (Primorskaya) arrive in Japan to attend the eighth conference of Japanese-Soviet mayors of coastal cities facing the Sea of Japan.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 22 May 81                     |
| 806    | 22 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR sign an agreement on trade turnover and payments for the period 1981-85 in Moscow.   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 26 May 81                   |
| 807    | 22 May 81 | LAOS/PRC. PRC charge d'affaires in Vientiane is presented with an aide-memoire by the Lao Government regarding an alleged Chinese troop intrusion into Lao territory and its interception of a Lao border defense unit in Muong Ai Canton, Na Mok District, Oudamsai Province, on 18 May.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 May 81                     |
| 808    | 22 May 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. GOP FM Agha Shahi characterizes the relationship between Pakistan and China as "militant friendship" which he defines as "a relationship which enables them (Pakistan and China) to pursue jointly an active and forthright policy of promoting the cause of peace and stability in our region and in the world and in opposing external aggression, hegemonism, and expansionism." He adds that the bilateral relationship with China is not directed against any third country.   | POL           | Ceylon Daily News (Colombo), 23 May 81 |
| 809    | 22 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Green Berets, Beijing Style." The article claims that one PLA school has a course titled "The Mounting of Combat Operations Against Vietnam" and that since September 1979, 800 soldiers have graduated from that course and 500 have been stationed on the PRC-SRV border. According to Krasnaya Zvezda, these soldiers are trained in various methods of sabotage. Camps in the PRC's Yunnan Province are training groups for subversive operations in Laos, and 15 mountain infantry units, "trained in modern methods of mounting combat operations under difficult high-altitude conditions," have been assigned to the PRC-India border. | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 29 May 81                   |
| 810    | 22 May 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) rejects as false a Chinese report that Vietnamese troops crossed the Sino-Lao border into Chinese territory.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 22 May 81                     |
| 811    | 22 May 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Thai Deputy PM Gen. Soem Na Nakhon reports on his return from a trip to the PRC that the purpose of the visit was to strengthen ties between Thailand and China.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 28 May 81                     |
| 812    | 23 May 81 | DPRK/PRC. Kim Il-sung receives a visiting friendship delegation from the Chinese PLA. The delegation is led by Wu Xiuquan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, with Cao Lihuai, Deputy Commander of the PLA Air Force, as its deputy leader.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 27 May 81                  |
| 813    | 23 May 81 | INDIA/PRC. Delegation representing the India-China Friendship Association arrives in Beijing for discussions with Peng Chong, Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 28 May 81                  |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 814    | 23 May 81 | The Chinese official tells the delegation that Sino-Indian friendship "is of great importance in safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism."  |               |                                   |
| 815    | 23 May 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports "armed provocations" against Vietnam by the PRC from 20 to 22 May.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 May 81                |
| 816    | 23 May 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports that Chinese troops on 22 May fired hundreds of 105-mm and 122-mm cannon and 82-mm mortar shells on four villages of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 May 81                |
| 817    | 23 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Jiefangjun Bao (Beijing) reports that since early May SRV armed provocations along the border have become more frequent and their scale larger. The commentator concludes, "We warn the Vietnamese authorities that they must immediately stop their infringement on our territory and all their armed provocations; otherwise they will have to eat their own bitter fruits."  | MIL           | FBIS/China, 26 May 81             |
| 818    | 24 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that Vietnamese troops invaded Malipo County, Yunnan Province, and Chinese border guards killed all 85 of the invaders.  | MIL           | FBIS/China, 26 May 81             |
| 819    | 24 May 81 | ASEAN/PRC. At a banquet honoring Air Chief Marshal Pantieng Kantarat, Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Air Force, Zhang Tingfa, Commander in Chief of the PLA Air Force, says, "Your just action in defending your own country's independence and sovereignty and safeguarding the peace and security of Southeast Asia has won admiration from the people of the whole world. You may rest assured that the Chinese people and army will always be your reliable friends in the just struggle of opposing external aggression."   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 27 May 81             |
| 820    | 24 May 81 | ASEAN/INDIA/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) criticizes Eric Gonsalves, Secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry, for his remarks about "those fools in Beijing." In an interview with the New Straits Times of Malaysia, published on 20 May, Gonsalves said, "I think those fools in Beijing are making the Soviets, whether they want to or not, come to their southern border." Renmin Ribao repeats the Chinese position on the USSR and its goals in Southeast Asia. It comments that the governments of India and China are trying to improve their relations and adds that these remarks are untimely and will not help to improve Sino-Indian relations. | POL           | FBIS/China, 26 May 81             |
| 821    | 24 May 81 | DPRK/PRC. Delegation of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee led by its Deputy Head Liu Xinquan tours Pyongyang and Panmunjom.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 27 May 81                |
| 822    | 24 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Chinese sources report that Vietnamese military units pounded the Congshen area of Malipo County, Yunnan Province, over the weekend with over 1,000 rounds of rocket, howitzer, and artillery fire. Forty Chinese residents of the Miao and Yao ethnic minorities were killed and several buildings were destroyed.   | MIL           | Japan Times (Tokyo),<br>26 May 81 |
| 822    | 24 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi reports that China has sent five big ships from its northern fleet to strengthen its South China Sea fleet.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 May 81                |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                    |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| 823    | 25 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Takashi Hosomi, President of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, gives a reception to mark the opening of the Beijing office of the Fund.  | ECO           | FBIS/China, 27 May 81                     |
| 824    | 25 May 81 | JAPAN/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports from Beijing that Sino-Japanese negotiations on their trade dispute are deadlocked. The issues preventing agreement are the terms of credit permitting China to go ahead with three recently canceled major contracts with Japanese corporations. Japan wants China to obtain money from Japanese private banks, but China finds the cost of borrowing in this way too high. It prefers long-term credit from the Japanese Government. The two sides have tentatively agreed to hold further talks but no date has been set.                       | ECO           | FBIS/China, 26 May 81                     |
| 825    | 25 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/USSR. At the invitation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, a CPSU delegation led by M. G. Gapurov, member of the Party Central Committee and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenia, arrives in Phnom Penh to attend the Fourth KPRP Congress.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 May 81                        |
| 826    | 25 May 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman says a Soviet news report stating that Adm. Karamat Rahman Niazi's visit to China was linked with the alleged construction of a naval base for China in Karachi is without foundation. The spokesman adds that another allegation by the Soviet media that China was building schools for subversion in Pakistan is also without foundation. Sino-Pakistani exchanges, he adds, are taking place at various levels as part of a continuing process of high-level military and political contact between two friendly countries. | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 28 May 81                     |
| 827    | 26 May 81 | ASEAN/JAPAN/USSR. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) quotes a high official in the Japanese Foreign Ministry as saying Japan will support the ASEAN countries in their request for a UN-sponsored international conference on Kampuchea even if the USSR and the SRV refuse to attend.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 27 May 81                     |
| 828    | 26 May 81 | DPRK/PRC. <u>Nodong Sinmun</u> (Pyongyang) delegation headed by Chong Ha-Chon leaves Pyongyang for a visit to China.  | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 27 May 81                        |
| 829    | 26 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. S. Rajaratnam, Singapore Deputy PM for Foreign Affairs, declares in a press interview that Khmer anti-Vietnamese insurgents will shortly announce, in Singapore or Thailand, the formation of a coalition to fight the Soviet/Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin. Rajaratnam says the coalition will be composed of the Khmer Rouge, the non-Communist Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front of Son Sann, and a yet-unnamed group headed by Prince Sihanouk.   | MIL           | Ceylon Daily News<br>(Colombo), 29 May 81 |
| 830    | 26 May 81 | SRV/USSR. <u>Nhan Dan</u> (Hanoi) marks the 20th anniversary of Vietnam-USSR scientific co-operation.   | SCI           | FBIS/AP, 27 May 81                        |
| 831    | 27 May 81 | BANGLADESH/INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. China prepares to unleash a diplomatic blitzkrieg in South Asia in an effort to contain or reverse Russian influence in the area. Beijing's diplomatic offensive will consist of a trip by Premier Zhao Ziyang to Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh between 1 and 10 June 1981, and a subsequent trip by FM Huang Hua to India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives Islands beginning 26 June.   | POL           | Ceylon Daily News<br>(Colombo), 28 May 81 |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 832    | 27 May 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says a ship loaded with machinery, equipment, and other industrial products manufactured in Odessa has left the Port of Odessa and is bound for Chongjin in the DPRK. The broadcast says industrial products manufactured in plants in Odessa, including metal cutters, automatic cranes, and automatic presses, are popular in North Korea and are used in DPRK plants such as the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Pukchang Aluminum Plant.   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 29 May 81               |
| 833    | 27 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Inaugural meeting of the Friends of the Soviet Union (FSU) is addressed by PM Gandhi who terms Indo-Soviet relations "time-tested" and to the benefit of both countries. The prime minister explains that India has drawn considerably from the Soviet experience in economic development but adds, "We are not communists, nor are we capitalists." In an oblique reference to the United States, Mrs. Gandhi deplores "the attitude of some nations which take the view that either we are completely with them or against them." Mrs. Gandhi's attendance at the function along with several Congress-I ministers puts the official stamp of approval on the formation of a Soviet-sponsored organization which is not controlled through CPI channels. Also in attendance are an official delegation from the Soviet Union and prominent CPI defector S. A. Dange. | POL           | Hindu (Madras),<br>28 May 81       |
| 834    | 27 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan says talks between Japan's Hokkaido Fishery Cooperation Association and the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry are scheduled to begin soon on joint operations in the Sea of Japan and northwestern zone of the Mamiya Strait for the harvesting of crabs and lobsters.   | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 29 May 81               |
| 835    | 27 May 81 | KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Kampuchea's first Communist Party Congress since the Vietnamese invasion of 1979 opens in Phnom Penh. The congress marks an important step in the transition of Kampuchea from a Maoist Communist state to one of Marxist-Leninist tendencies, and is attended by top-level delegations from Vietnam and Laos and a medium-level delegation from the USSR.   | POL           | Times (London),<br>27 May 81       |
| 836    | 27 May 81 | LAOS/USSR. Lao Journalist Association delegation led by Champheng Sihaphon departs Vientiane for the USSR to attend an international conference on propaganda.   | POL<br>CUL    | FBIS/AP, 18 Jun 81                 |
| 837    | 27 May 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. ROK Government announces it is lifting the ban on Korean citizens who want to work on ships scheduled to call at ports in Vietnam. Approximately 20,000 Koreans working on foreign vessels are now permitted to visit ports in any country other than North Korea, including the PRC and USSR. However, the Korean seamen are not authorized to get off the ship in Communist countries without the approval of the ROK Government.  | POL           | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>28 May 81 |
| 838    | 27 May 81 | SRV/USSR. Leader of the Soviet delegation to the Fourth KPRP Congress Comrade M. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Turkmenia Communist Party, praises the success of the Kampuchean revolution and condemns the efforts by the "forces of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism" to undermine the PRK Government.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 8 Jun 81                |
| 839    | 28 May 81 | DPRK/PRC. Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble on a visit to China gives its Beijing premier at the Tianqiao Theatre.  | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Jun 81                  |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Category   | Source   |
|--------|-----------|--|------------|--|
| 840    | 28 May 81 | DPRK/USSR. Fifth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is held in Moscow.   | POL        | FBIS/AP, 2 Jun 81                                  |
| 841    | 28 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports on India's PM Gandhi's address to the Indian National Conference of the Society of Friends of the Soviet Union which opened in New Delhi on 27 May. According to Pravda PM Gandhi praised the assistance provided to India by the USSR and evaluated favorably relations between the two countries.  | POL        | FBIS/USSR, 4 Jun 81                                |
| 842    | 28 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Protocol on cooperation between the Soviet news agency TASS and the Press Trust of India (PTI) is signed in Moscow. TASS Director General Sergey Losev signs for TASS and PTI Deputy Director General Parail Unnikrishnan signs for PTI.   | CUL        | FBIS/USSR, 1 Jun 81                                |
| 843    | 28 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy rejects criticism of his actions in awarding certificates of commendation to Japanese fishermen in Rausu, Hokkaido, and therefore reportedly giving them an advantage in fishing operations in the northern seas. The Ambassador is told that he "had lowered the good name of the Soviet Union and had interfered in Japanese domestic politics."   | POL        | FBIS/AP, 28 May 81                                 |
| 844    | 28 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan declares at a Party Congress in Phnom Penh that the three Communist regimes of Indochina (Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos) constitute a "monolithic bloc that no maneuver, however perfidious, can break asunder." He acknowledges that a "bitter struggle" is taking place in Kampuchea between "the masses and the annexationists, the hegemonists, and reactionaries of Beijing and the imperialists." He adds that China has undertaken a war of sabotage on all fronts against Vietnam and has intensified its military provocations all along the common Sino-Vietnamese border.  | POL        | Le Monde (Paris),<br>30 May 81                     |
| 845    | 28 May 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports on SRV shelling of villages 12 kilometers from the border. People from at least four villages of the Zhuang nationality are moving further into the interior to escape the shelling.   | MIL        | FBIS/China, 29 May 81                              |
| 846    | 28 May 81 | SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Vietnam accuses China of turning Thailand into a "shock force" and says that Beijing and Bangkok are "making no bones about their military collusion against Indochina." VNA (Hanoi) quotes the official daily Nhan Dan as saying that China is using Thai territory to shelter its "hirelings" who are attempting to subvert Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, and adds that Beijing is "scouring Southeast Asia for someone to attack Vietnam and provide a springboard for Chinese expansion to the whole of the region." Nhan Dan also notes that high-ranking Thai military leaders have been visiting China with increasing frequency. The latest accusation by Hanoi may have been induced by a recent trip to Beijing by Gen. Soem Na Nakhon, Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces. During Gen. Na Nakhon's visit, Chinese leaders praised Thailand for having "resisted foreign armed provocations and invasions." | POL<br>MIL | Asian Defence Journal<br>(Kuala Lumpur),<br>Jul 81 |
| 847    | 28 May 81 | SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes the 27 May address of Pen Sovan, First Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, at the Fourth KPRP Congress in Phnom Penh. In his conclusion Pen Sovan says: "The victories of the people of Kampuchea are inseparable from the  | POL        | FBIS/USSR, 5 Jun 81                                |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                          |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 848    | 29 May 81 | large amount of selfless aid from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries. The main task of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the present stage and in the future is the consolidation of friendship with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos. Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos are a single united family in the great community of socialist countries."  |               |                                 |
|        |           | DPRK/PRC. China Federation of Literature and Art Circles delegation headed by its Vice Chairman, Lin Mohan, arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit.  | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Jun 81               |
| 849    | 29 May 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet broadcast to North Korea discusses the fifth meeting of all-union delegates of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. At the meeting, Comrade Tarasov, Chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, reports that local chapters of the Society are active throughout the Soviet Union. Tarasov also says that the Society sponsors many events to publicize "the successes the Korean workers have achieved in the course of social development and the struggle of the Korean people to achieve their country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis." Na Chang-su, Vice Chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee, expresses thanks for the efforts of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and then says that he sees cooperative relations developing favorably between the two countries in various sectors. | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 2 Jun 81             |
| 850    | 29 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. India has become the largest exporter of textile goods to the USSR. An accord signed between the two countries anticipates exports of Indian textiles worth 300 million rupees (\$37.5 million) to the Soviet Union in 1981.   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>10 Jun 81 |
| 851    | 29 May 81 | INDIA/USSR. Food Corp. of India signs an agreement with Soviet Eksportkhleb Corp. under which India will ship 180,000 tons of rice to the USSR between July and December 1981.   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>10 Jun 81 |
| 852    | 30 May 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) quotes Kyodo (Tokyo) as calling Japanese PM Suzuki's statement to the Diet that "speaking objectively, the USSR is a threat" noteworthy. Previously, the Japanese Government had been calling the Soviet Union a "potential threat."  | POL           | FBIS/China, 5 Jun 81            |
| 853    | 30 May 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports that Chinese provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border continued from 23 to 28 May. In Lang Son Province, Chinese troops are reported to have fired thousands of rounds of mortar and cannon fire on the hamlets of Nhac, Doi, Na Lang, and Ang and on areas south of marker post 26 in Cao Loc and Van Lang Districts. Incidents also occurred in Ha Tuyen Province and Hoang Lien Son Province.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 1 Jun 81               |
| 854    | 31 May 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. China and Pakistan open negotiations with Argentina for the purchase of tanks and armored personnel carriers (APC). The vehicles in question are the TAM (Tanque Argentino Mediano) and the VCTP (Vehiculo de Combate para Transporte de Personal), which are manufactured in Argentina under a licensed coproduction arrangement with West Germany.   | MIL           | Le Monde (Paris),<br>4 Jun 81   |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|---|
| 855    | 1 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Group of 16 Japanese companies, including eight steelmaking firms, agrees to import 1.5 million tons of coking coal from China for shipment in 1981. Of this total, 800,000 tons will be Kailan coal, 400,000 tons Zaozhuang coal, and 300,000 tons Hegang coal. Price of the Kailan and Zaozhuang types will be \$60 per ton f.o.b. Price of the Hegang coal will be determined later by negotiation.  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>10 Jun 81                                   |
| 856    | 1 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan Silk Spinners' Association reaches agreement with the China National Textiles Import and Export Corp. to import 750 tons of spun silk yarn in 1981. China agrees to stagger the shipments in order not to create market confusion in Japan.   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>10 Jun 81                                   |
| 857    | 1 Jun 81 | JAPAN/SRV/PRC. Second international conference on Kampuchea opens in Tokyo, attended by 82 representatives from 31 countries and 150 Japanese social activists. The conference demands the immediate withdrawal of all SRV troops from Kampuchea, and applauds a speech by Ieng Thirith, Minister of Social Affairs in the Democratic Kampuchean Government.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 2 Jun 81  |
| 858    | 1 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Pakistan on the first leg of a trip to South Asia. It is the Chinese leader's second foreign trip since assuming office in September 1980 (the first having been to Thailand and Burma) and indicates the importance that Beijing attaches to its relations with countries of the Indian Subcontinent.  | POL           | Le Monde (Paris),<br>2 Jun 81; Guardian<br>(Manchester), 2 Jun 81 |
| 859    | 1 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Premier Zhao Ziyang visits Pakistan and is accompanied on his tour of the country by President Zia-ul-Haq. China and Pakistan agree to continue efforts to strengthen their friendly cooperation in various fields and safeguard peace and stability in South Asia. The USSR has attempted to distort the real nature of friendly relations between China and Pakistan; Premier Zhao's successful visit deals a blow to Soviet hegemonism.   | POL           | Beijing Review,<br>15 Jun 81                                      |
| 860    | 1 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announces in the course of his visit to Islamabad that the PRC will continue to support Pakistan against foreign aggression and interference. He adds at a banquet given in his honor that "the Chinese people are a reliable friend of the Pakistani people," and that in South Asia the Soviet Union is finding itself increasingly isolated over Afghanistan.   | POL           | Japan Times (Tokyo),<br>3 Jun 81                                  |
| 861    | 1 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Soviet broadcast in Urdu to Pakistan criticizes military aid to Pakistan. The broadcast says the PRC has provided more than \$2 billion worth of weapons to Pakistan in the last several years. It accuses the PRC of constructing air force bases for Pakistan on Indian territory occupied by Pakistan. Additionally, the Karakoram Highway project is criticized as a PRC military supply route. The broadcast claims that the PRC and the US are using Pakistan as a springboard for aggression against Afghanistan and India. | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 2 Jun 81   |
| 862    | 1 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnam National Assembly Standing Committee sends its condolences to the Chinese National People's Congress on the death of its Vice Chairman, Soong Ching Ling.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 2 Jun 81   |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 863    | 1 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Laos accuses China of creating tension along the PRC-Laos border. PLA troops have intruded as far as 4 kilometers into Laotian territory and committed various armed provocations in several Laotian provinces. The broadcast suggests that the PRC is carrying out these provocative activities to shift public attention away from that country's economic difficulties.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Jun 81               |
| 864    | 2 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan signals its intentions to relax a series of economic sanctions imposed on the USSR after the latter's intervention in Afghanistan. Japanese officials state that the GOJ has "reluctantly agreed" to such a course of action in the wake of President Reagan's decision to lift a grain embargo against Moscow in April. A government spokesman adds that Japan has "no option but to relax sanctions because West Europe has not implemented an economic embargo. As a result, Japan has lost several lucrative contracts." The sanctions are expected to be lifted only in cases that would benefit the Japanese economy. It is not expected that Tokyo will grant loans for Soviet military projects. | POL<br>ECO    | <u>Times</u> (London),<br>3 Jun 81 |
| 865    | 2 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) cites a Kyodo (Tokyo) report that the Executive Council of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party is considering the submission of legislation in the Diet to amend the law on Japan's administrative districts to extend the administrative district of Nemuro in eastern Hokkaido to include six populated localities of the Northern Territories, the four islands occupied by the Soviet Union off Japan's northernmost island. TASS calls the proposed bill "absurd" and says such actions damage the interest of the Japanese people and Japan's good relations with neighboring countries, particularly the Soviet Union.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 3 Jun 81                |
| 866    | 2 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang visits a camp for Afghan refugees near Peshawar, assures the refugees that the Chinese government and people support their just struggle, and presents a check for 500,000 Chinese yuan to Pakistan's President Zia for the President's Fund for Afghan refugees.   | POL           | FBIS/China,<br>3 Jun 81            |
| 867    | 2 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. <u>Izvestiya</u> (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Dangerous Partnership" on the occasion of an official visit to Pakistan by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. According to <u>Izvestiya</u> , Pakistan is being used as an instrument of aggression by the US and the PRC in an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Tens of thousands of "terrorists" are being trained in Pakistan by "Chinese instructors," "former agents of the shah's secret police, SAVAK," and "military specialists from the US, Egypt, and several other countries."  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 5 Jun 81                |
| 868    | 3 Jun 81 | ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim polls member nations of the world body to determine if they will attend an international conference on Kampuchea. The Secretary General is acting on a resolution adopted by the UNGA in October 1980, calling for the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Kampuchea and for an international conference of all "conflicting parties." The move for the conference was sponsored by the ASEAN states and supported by the US and China. The USSR and Vietnam are opposed to such an international meeting and Hanoi has indicated it will not attend.   | POL           | <u>Hindu</u> (Madras),<br>4 Jun 81 |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 869    | 3 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. G. I. Marchuk, Chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Science and Technology, meets in Moscow with S. N. Khasan, Vice President of the Indian Council for Scientific and Technical Research.  | SCI           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Jun 81               |
| 870    | 3 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Diet officials announce that Hajime Fukuda, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will leave for Beijing on 17 June for an 11-day visit to China at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Ye Jianying.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 4 Jun 81                  |
| 871    | 3 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government sources state that PM Suzuki will notify West European nations of a government decision to ease economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. He will also inform European government leaders that Japan is ready to provide new suppliers credits to the Soviet Union to help it import plant equipment from Japan.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 4 Jun 81                  |
| 872    | 3 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. GOP donates 5,000 tons of rice as a humanitarian gesture to the Chinese provinces of Hubei and Hebei.   | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>17 Jun 81    |
| 873    | 3 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, at a press conference during his 4-day visit to Pakistan, pledges PRC support for the Afghan resistance movement and for Pakistan's efforts to build up its national defenses against the "serious military threat" posed by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He adds that the Afghan issue and the support extended to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea are parts of the Soviet global strategy to drive south to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf (sic). He affirms that China supports a political settlement to the Afghan crisis: that the Soviets must withdraw their troops, that the Afghans must be allowed to determine their own destiny, that the independent and nonaligned status of Afghanistan be restored, and that the Afghan refugees be able to return home from Pakistan. | POL           | Guardian (Manchester),<br>4 Jun 81 |
| 874    | 3 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Hanoi dismisses as "pure fabrications" Chinese press reports that Vietnamese forces shelled the Chinese border town of Pingxiang on 1 June.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 3 Jun 81                  |
| 875    | 4 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. Team of scientists from the Indian Space Research Organization is in Moscow for discussions on the schedule to launch India's second Satellite for Earth Observation (SEO-2). The satellite will likely be launched from the USSR in October or November 1981.  | SCI           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>17 Jun 81    |
| 876    | 4 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Selskaya Zhizn (Moscow) publishes a commentary by Nikolay Sergeyev entitled "Will Commonsense Prevail?" The article accuses the Japanese Government of preventing the development of mutually advantageous trade between Japanese businesses and the USSR. "Many leading firms such as Itochu, Iskra Industry, Maruheni, and Sumitomo want to develop mutually advantageous ties with the USSR." Selskaya Zhizn considers Japan's relationship with the US and the Northern Islands issue to be the major obstacles standing in the way of improved Soviet-Japanese relations.  | POL<br>ECO    | FBIS/USSR, 16 Jun 81               |
| 877    | 4 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. JSP spokesman discloses that the party received a letter from the CPSU recently, stressing that the Soviet Union "is ready to work with socialists to prevent the human race from becoming extinct."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jun 81                  |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|--|
| 878    | 4 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang completes his stay in Pakistan with a trip to Lahore, accompanied by Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq. After reaffirming Sino-Pakistani friendship, Zhao departs for Kathmandu.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 4 Jun 81   |
| 879    | 4 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) criticizes PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang for visiting an Afghan refugee camp in a northwestern province of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. According to Pravda, the Premier is in Pakistan to "fan tension in Southwest and South Asia."  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 10 Jun 81   |
| 880    | 4 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports that in the 6 days ending on 3 June. "the Chinese authorities ordered armed forces to rain artillery shells and gunfire on Vietnam and intrude into Vietnamese border areas."   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 5 Jun 81  |
| 881    | 5 Jun 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Novoye Vremya (Moscow) publishes a report commemorating the 5th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Philippines. The report says the Soviet Union's desire to develop friendly relations with the Philippines and the other ASEAN countries is dictated not by any self seeking interests, but by a wish for a lasting and just peace in Southeast Asia.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Jun 81   |
| 882    | 5 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan External Organization discloses that regular consultations between Japan and China on present long-term trade agreements will be delayed because the head of the Chinese delegation to the talks has decided to postpone his visit to Japan. Liu Xiwen, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and head of the China-Japan Long-Term Trade Consultative Committee, was originally scheduled to arrive in Japan on 8 June.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Jun 81   |
| 883    | 5 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan will receive \$15 million worth of coal from the Soviet foreign trade organization Dalintorg under a contract signed by four Japanese firms. Under a separate agreement signed in 1974, the USSR was to ship between 3.2 and 5.5 million tons of coking coal per year to Japan from 1983 to 1998. However, Soviet officials announced in February 1981 that the implementation of this agreement would be delayed indefinitely. The officials cited breakdowns of imported Japanese mining equipment and severe weather conditions as reasons for the delay. | ECO           | Soviet, Eastern Europe,<br>China Business & Trade<br>(Washington, D.C.),<br>7 Jun 81 |
| 884    | 5 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) correspondent Viktor Zatsepin criticizes the port call by the US aircraft carrier Midway at Yokosuka as another indication that the Japanese Government has abandoned the policy of prohibiting the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 5 Jun 81  |
| 885    | 5 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a border trade agreement for barter and exchange of goods between the northern areas of Pakistan and the Uighur Autonomous Region. Pakistani exports under the agreement will include cotton, woolen goods, razors, nylon fabrics, and leather goods. Pakistan will receive in return tea, certain types of cotton and woolen fabrics, and farm tools.   | ECO           | Muslim (Islamabad),<br>8 Jun 81  |



| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                            |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 886    | 5 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Soviet broadcast in English to South and Southeast Asia criticizes Pakistan's military relationship with the PRC. The broadcast says China has established a military presence in the Gilgit Valley, has access to the Indian Ocean via the Karakoram Highway, and now plans to build up a military presence on the Indian Ocean by setting up a naval base near Karachi. The broadcast also criticizes the US for its plan to provide Pakistan with \$2.5 billion in military aid over the next 5 years.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jun 81               |
| 887    | 5 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/INDIA/USSR/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) accuses the Soviet Union of trying to stir up trouble between the countries of South Asia, as by a recent false report that the Pakistani Army on the control line in Kashmir opened fire on the Indian side. Renmin Ribao also claims the USSR is striving to disrupt relations between China and the countries of South Asia and hails China's PM Zhao's trip to Pakistan as "another stunning blow at Soviet hegemonism."   | POL           | FBIS/China, 9 Jun 81              |
| 888    | 5 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Article in Trud (Moscow) entitled "Reportage from Vietnam: On an Uneasy Border" says the PRC has 15 PLA divisions deployed along the PRC-SRV border. From January to March PLA artillery carried out more than 100 massive bombardments on Vietnam's northern provinces. The article claims that small groups of PLA soldiers are continually infiltrating into Vietnam to kill peasants, burn villages, and steal livestock.   | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 12 Jun 81              |
| 889    | 6 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. Chinese media allege that the USSR has accused the PRC of being behind the assassination of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in hopes that Dacca would then regard Moscow "as a friend." According to Renmin Ribao (Beijing) the Soviet news agency, TASS, quoted sources in Bangladesh as saying Zia's assassins "had close relations with pro-Peking elements" and that "armed pro-Peking terrorist groups participated in the conspiracy." The official Chinese daily labels such statements as a Soviet conspiracy to sow discord between China and the South Asian countries.   | POL           | Morning Post (Dacca),<br>7 Jun 81 |
| 890    | 6 Jun 81 | DPRK/PRC. Chinese People's Liberation Army delegation visited the DPRK from 12 to 26 May. The delegation was led by Deputy Chief of the General Staff Wu Xiuquan.  | MIL           | Pyongyang Times,<br>6 Jun 81      |
| 891    | 6 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. As part of a three-nation tour of South Asia to lay the groundwork for the upcoming visit of FM Huang Hua to India, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tells a Kathmandu news conference that he is hopeful that renewed high-level contacts between India and China will "help promote mutual understanding and the improvement of relations between the two countries." Asked whether any breakthrough in Sino-Indian relations can come out of the visit, Premier Zhao says only that it "depends on whether there are sincere desires on both sides." In response to an inquiry about a Soviet allegation that the Chinese had a hand in the assassination of Bangladeshi President Ziaur Rahman, Premier Zhao rejects the charge as a "downright vicious attack not worth refuting." In a radio message relayed to PM Gandhi while flying over India en route to Dacca, Premier Zhao repeats his call for improved relations between the two countries. | POL           | FBIS/China, 8 Jun 81              |
| 892    | 6 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet twin-engine transport plane enters Japanese territorial airspace over Rebun Island west of Hokkaido. It is the first such intrusion by a Soviet aircraft in 1981.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 8 Jun 81                 |

| Number | Date     | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|----------|---|---------------|---|
| 893    | 6 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese fishing boat and her two-member crew are seized by a Soviet coast guard cutter off the east coast of Hokkaido.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 8 Jun 81   |
| 894    | 6 Jun 81 | SRV/USSR. Vietnam Peace Committee delegation led by Phan Anh, President of the committee's Presidium departs Hanoi for a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jun 81   |
| 895    | 7 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC. China's PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in Dacca for a 2-day visit, and expresses condolences at the tragic death of President Ziaur Rahman. He meets acting President Abdus Sattar, and both hope for further expansion of cooperation between the two countries.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 8 Jun 81  |
| 896    | 7 Jun 81 | BURMA/PRC. Education delegation led by U Kya Myint, Rector of Mandalay Arts and Science University, returns to Rangoon after a 3-week study tour of education programs in the PRC.  | CUL           | FBIS/AP, 25 Jun 81  |
| 897    | 7 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang declares in Kathmandu, just prior to leaving Nepal, that the Chinese border problem with India can be solved on the basis of a package deal. This proposal, repeated by various Chinese leaders during the past 10 months, envisages China retaining custody of the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh while giving up territorial claims in northeastern India in the frontier region of Arunachal Pradesh. The proposal has been rejected by India in the past. In a related development, Indian journalists speculate that Beijing may now decide to offer India the Chumbi Valley, the tongue of land extending between Sikkim and Bhutan, in exchange for the Askai Chin plateau occupied by China. | POL           | Indian Express (Bombay), 11 Jun 81; FEER (Hong Kong), 12 Jun 81 |
| 898    | 7 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Embassy in Moscow asks the Soviet Foreign Ministry to speedily lift the restricted zones set up in waters off Siberia and three other places for firing practice to be conducted by the Soviet Union from 7 to 15 June.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 8 Jun 81   |
| 899    | 7 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Chinese media reports that a battalion-size Vietnamese military unit crossed into China under cover of artillery fire in the area of Maguan and Malipo Counties. The Vietnamese unit was engaged by Chinese military forces and reportedly fled back across the border into Vietnam. In a related event, the Voice of Vietnam Radio charges that China has continued to attack and occupy several border areas in Lang Son Province and in one recent incident fired a salvo of 1,200 mortar and artillery rounds which killed or wounded six civilians.   | MIL           | Times (London), 9 Jun 81  |
| 900    | 8 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) report implies that the PRC may have been involved in the plot led by Maj. Gen. A. Mansjur that ended in the assassination of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman. Mansjur "maintained close contacts with Chinese separatists and terrorist Maoist organizations operating in the south of the country [Bangladesh]." According to TASS, "the Embassy of China in Dacca showed unusual activity during the recent crisis." It also mentions a visit to Bangladesh by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang just 1 week after the assassination.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jun 81   |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory     | Source                          |
|--------|----------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 901    | 8 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC/USSR. Diplomatic observers in New Delhi, assessing the statement of Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang in Kathmandu on solving the border problem between China and India, conclude that the diplomatic gambit by Beijing stems from China's assessment that, as expectations wane for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, India will slowly become aware of the incompatibility of its interests with those of the USSR.  | POL               | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>12 Jun 81  |
| 902    | 8 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Sunao Sonoda extends a formal invitation to Chinese Premier Zhao to visit Japan at his convenience in the fall of 1981.   | POL               | FBIS/AP, 9 Jun 81               |
| 903    | 8 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Sino-Japanese joint venture, the Fujian-Hitachi Television Co., Ltd., opens in the vicinity of Fuzhou, Fujian Province. The firm will produce 90,000 black and white television sets and 20,000 color sets by the end of 1981 and will reach an annual capacity of 380,000 sets by 1983.  | ECO               | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>17 Jun 81 |
| 904    | 8 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports Japan has worked out its final draft plan for Japan-Soviet joint exploration of oil and natural gas on the Sakhalin continental shelf, calling for the start of shipments to Japan in 1988 of 3 million tons a year of liquified natural gas. The draft plan, produced by Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co., a Japanese promoter of the project, will be presented at negotiations expected to start in Tokyo on 15 June with officials of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. The draft estimates the total cost of the project at \$4 billion.   | ECO               | FBIS/AP, 9 Jun 81               |
| 905    | 8 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. <u>Pravda</u> (Moscow) criticizes PRC Premier Zhao's official visit to Pakistan, saying the "unique" relations between the PRC and Pakistan poses a serious threat to the peace and security of other countries in the region.   | POL<br>MIL        | FBIS/USSR, 15 Jun 81            |
| 906    | 8 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani domestic broadcast reports that Mr. V. Smirnov, Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, says the Soviet Union wants to increase its trade with Pakistan by 300 percent. According to the Soviet Ambassador, trade between the two countries has increased by 27 percent over the past year.  | ECO               | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jun 81             |
| 907    | 8 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. AFP (Hong Kong) reports statements made by the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan at a dinner in his honor given by Pakistani businessmen in Karachi. Soviet Ambassador V. S. Smirnov said there were encouraging signs of improvement in the political, cultural, and trade relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. Pakistan and the Soviet Union have agreed to "conclude" a cultural exchange agreement for the next 2 years and have also agreed to hold political consultations. The Soviet ambassador did not discuss the details of the cultural agreement or announce the scheduled date for the political consultations. | POL<br>ECO<br>CUL | FBIS/USSR, 9 Jun 81             |
| 908    | 8 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) announces that a battalion of SRV troops attacked the Fakashan area of China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and were driven off by the PLA.  | MIL               | FBIS/China, 8 Jun 81            |

| Number | Date     | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                         |
|--------|----------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 909    | 9 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao makes a brief 24-hour stopover in Dacca at the end of his tour of South Asia and reassures the GBD of China's continuing economic and military cooperation with Bangladesh. He ridicules an allegation by the Soviet news agency TASS that Beijing was involved in the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman.  | POL<br>MIL    | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>12 Jun 81 |
| 910    | 9 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Beijing domestic broadcast describes PM Zhao's visit to Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh as a great success and a step toward the further isolation of the "Soviet hegemonists." The broadcast reports, "Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated time and again that by invading and occupying Afghanistan the Soviet Union has posed a direct threat to various South Asian countries. In such circumstances China is ready to further develop its cooperation and friendly relations with various South Asian countries . . . ."   | POL           | FBIS/China, 10 Jun 81          |
| 911    | 9 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Gambling on Instability" in which it accuses the PRC of encroaching on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India and other countries in South and Southeast Asia. The PRC is training and arming "separatist gangs" active in the northwest regions of India. Izvestiya says that Indian press reports have speculated that the PRC wants to create a corridor for access to the Bay of Bengal and to establish buffer regimes on its borders with India and Bangladesh. Additionally, the PRC continues to supply insurgents in Burma and to provide military aid and training to Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan. | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 15 Jun 81           |
| 912    | 9 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. China notifies Japan that a team will be sent to Tokyo on 20 June for talks with the Mitsubishi Group on compensation for the loss suffered as a result of China's cancellation of the contract for a steel rolling plant and related equipment. The negotiating team is to be led by Liu Xinghua, Deputy General Manager of the China National Technical Import Corp.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 10 Jun 81             |
| 913    | 9 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to supply China with about 480,000 tons of steel products for July-September shipment at about the same price as the first half of 1981.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 16 Jun 81             |
| 914    | 9 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Captain of a Japanese fishing boat captured by the Soviet Union in April 1980 and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment is due to be released at the request of the Japan Socialist Party, according to a party spokesman.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jun 81              |
| 915    | 9 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Kenji Miyamoto, JCP Chairman, reveals that his party cannot support the Soviet Union's policy based on the theory of balance of power. At a meeting of the party's Central Committee, he discloses that the Soviet Communist Party sent a letter to the JCP, dated 27 May, appealing for the Japanese party's support of the Soviet Union's diplomatic policies promulgated at the Soviet party's 26th Congress.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 9 Jun 81              |
| 916    | 9 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. At a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy, Japanese Vice FM Masuo Takashima rejects a proposal to create an international committee of scientists to work against nuclear annihilation, originally put forth by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in February.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 10 Jun 81             |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| 917    | 10 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR/PRC. Radio commentary from Beijing on Premier Zhao's visit to South Asia says China sincerely hopes all the South Asian countries will be able to strengthen their unity in the face of the threat from the USSR and predicts that Soviet propaganda efforts to vilify PM Zhao's visit will be futile.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 15 Jun 81 |
| 918    | 10 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government lodges a protest with the Soviet Union regarding an incident on 6 June in which a Soviet twin-engine transport plane violated Japanese airspace over Rebun Island west of Hokkaido.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/AP, 11 Jun 81    |
| 919    | 10 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Sixth Plenum of the JCP Central Committee decides to send telegrams to the Central Committees of the Polish United Workers Party and the CPSU expressing alarm at the increased threats of outside intervention in Poland and condemning all such acts of attempted intervention.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 11 Jun 81    |
| 920    | 10 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Lao delegation on agricultural cooperation leaves Vientiane for Moscow to attend the annual international conference on agricultural cooperation.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 18 Jun 81    |
| 921    | 10 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs delegation led by its Deputy Minister Outtama Chounlamani leaves Vientiane to attend the 19th Conference of the UNESCO Coordination Committee of the Socialist Countries to be held in the Soviet Union.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Jun 81    |
| 922    | 11 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Toko Bussan Co. of Japan announces that the first joint Japanese-Chinese trading house has been inaugurated in Tokyo. The joint enterprise, Liaoning Co., Ltd., is capitalized at 50 million yen (\$200,000). Fifty-one percent is owned by China and 49 percent by the Liaoning Trust and Investment Corp.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 12 Jun 81    |
| 923    | 11 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japan agrees to extend 208.8 billion yen (\$920 million) in official loans to the USSR for the development of two resource projects in Siberia. The money is to be used for the Soviet purchase of Japanese equipment for a timber development project and the south Yakutsk coal-coking project.   | ECO           | FBIS/China, 17 Jun 81 |
| 924    | 11 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) points out in a commentary that SRV Deputy FM Vo Dong Giang's threat to repeat last year's 23 June intrusion into Thailand, although failing to intimidate Bangkok, has demonstrated that the ability of the "Vietnamese hegemomists" to dominate is not equal to their ambition. The threat is interpreted as an attempt to cover up fundamental weaknesses. | POL           | FBIS/China, 12 Jun 81 |
| 925    | 11 Jun 81 | THAILAND/PRC. Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that China has agreed in principle to buy rubber from Thailand under a government-to-government deal but wants to have more details on rubber production and capacity of supply.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 11 Jun 81    |
| 926    | 12 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) accuses the Japanese Government of complicating Japanese-Soviet relations by "stirring up a revanchist anti-Soviet hysteria inside the country by means of false inventions as to a 'Soviet threat' and speculation on [the] non-existent 'territorial problem'." According to TASS, the Japanese Government is using   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 16 Jun 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 927    | 12 Jun 81 | anti-Sovietism to divert the Japanese people's attention away from its policy of militarizing the country.<br>JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports the Japanese Government has asked mapmakers in countries signatory to the San Francisco peace treaty not to show the four Soviet-held islands off eastern Hokkaido as Soviet territory.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 12 Jun 81           |
| 928    | 12 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Changmi Douangboudi, Party Secretary of Vientiane municipality and province, receives a delegation of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Jun 81           |
| 929    | 12 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) lists incidents of Chinese shelling and intrusions along the border from 8 to 11 June.   | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 15 Jun 81           |
| 930    | 13 Jun 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary on Korean reunification blames the statement in the North-South dialog on "the perfidious acts of the Chun Doo Hwan clique" and dismisses offers of "South Korea's puppet president" to meet with representatives of the North as hypocrisy.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 16 Jun 81        |
| 931    | 13 Jun 81 | INDONESIA/PRC/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Southeast Asia says the influence of Maoism on several countries in Southeast Asia including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Burma has introduced an ideology "which is antagonistic to the working class" and has prevented Communist parties in those countries from "arous[ing] the broad masses of people to struggle for democracy and for the improvement of workers' social and economic conditions." It mentions specifically the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). PKI was the "biggest political party in Indonesia" when it followed the guidelines of Marxism-Leninism and maintained close ties with the international Communist movement. When "Maoism found its way into the party" the PKI was banned and "thousands of Communists [were] slaughtered." Now the PKI has been "rebuilt" and once again "guides all its activities with Marxism-Leninism." | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 16 Jun 81         |
| 932    | 13 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports the Japanese Foreign Ministry is taking a serious view of the Polish situation and has expressed informally through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow a strong concern over Soviet interference in Poland.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 15 Jun 81           |
| 933    | 13 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Vietnam calls on China to resume negotiations in an effort to resolve the tense situation along the common border between the two countries. According to Hanoi Radio, the SRV Foreign Ministry has proposed that the talks be held in July or August 1981 in either Hanoi or Beijing.   | POL           | New York Times,<br>14 Jun 81 |
| 934    | 14 Jun 81 | DPRK/PRC. Ji Pengfei, Vice Premier of the State Council of China, meets a Korean Workers Party delegation headed by Kwon Sang-man.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Jun 81           |
| 935    | 15 Jun 81 | DPRK/PRC. Nodong Simmun (Pyongyang) delegation visiting China meets with Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Jun 81           |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---|
| 936    | 15 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Soviet color television programs are "for the first time" being transmitted to Laos via satellite. According to a Soviet domestic broadcast, a Lotus space communications station is still under construction with Soviet assistance in Vientiane.  | CUL           | FBIS/USSR, 18 Jun 81  |
| 937    | 15 Jun 81 | SRV/USSR. SRV and the USSR reach agreement to build marine biology stations in Vietnamese territorial waters. The stations will be manned jointly by Soviet and Vietnamese scientists.   | SCI           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>8 Jul 81                                    |
| 938    | 16 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. Customs officials at Kurmitola International Airport, Dacca, confiscate 10 tons of electronic equipment destined for the Soviet Embassy in Dacca. The equipment arrives without proper documentation in 140 crates labeled "construction material." Soviet Embassy personnel, arriving in their vehicles, brush aside airport security personnel and attempt to forcibly take the crates. A Bangladesh intelligence officer, attempting to photograph the contraband as the crates are opened in the presence of Bangladesh and Russian officials, is assaulted by a Soviet diplomat. The equipment confiscated includes frequency analyzers used for electronic eavesdropping of radio transmitters and telecommunication links. | POL           | Le Monde (Paris),<br>24 Jun 81;<br>FEER (Hong Kong),<br>26 Jun 81 |
| 939    | 16 Jun 81 | DPRK/USSR. Soviet paper Izvestiya (Moscow) delegation headed by Deputy Editor B. I. Ilshin departs Pyongyang for home following a visit to the DPRK.   | POL<br>CUL    | FBIS/AP, 17 Jun 81  |
| 940    | 16 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Group of six Japanese Dietmen belonging to a faction of PM Suzuki in the ruling LDP leaves Tokyo for a 10-day visit to China.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 16 Jun 81  |
| 941    | 16 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Japan: Doing Violence to History" which criticizes Japan's claim to the Northern Islands as "an overt encroachment . . . elevated to the rank of state policy" and accuses the Japanese Government of attempting to "revise the results of World War II and take a kind of propaganda revenge for the defeat of Japanese militarism in 1945." According to the article, the Soviet Union's right to sovereignty over the disputed islands is mentioned in the Potsdam Declaration, the provisions of which were accepted by Japan when it surrendered to the allies in 1945.   | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 22 Jun 81  |
| 942    | 16 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Ceremony is held at the office of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association to sign a protocol on foreign cultural relations and friendship in the next 5 years between the Laos-USSR Friendship Association and the USSR-Laos Friendship Association.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 23 Jun 81  |
| 943    | 16 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports from Beijing that China turned down a SRV proposal to resume negotiations on their bilateral dispute which were suspended in December 1979. The discussions, begun after the Sino-Vietnamese border war in February-March 1979, concern border incidents and ethnic Chinese expelled by Vietnam.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 17 Jun 81   |
| 944    | 17 Jun 81 | ASEAN/USSR. ASEAN foreign ministers blame the Soviet Union for the current tension in the region including Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The ministers say it is because of Soviet involvement in the region that they support an international conference on the Kampuchean issue as the only means of guaranteeing a lasting political solution.  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Jun 81  |



| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|---|
| 945    | 17 Jun 81 | ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. ASEAN FM meeting opens in Manila. The conference is expected to adopt a plan proposed by Thailand to resolve the Kampuchean issue. The plan calls for an immediate cease-fire, the introduction of a UN peace-keeping force, and a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, followed by the disarmament of Khmer Rouge guerrillas and elections to determine the popular will. In the meantime, ASEAN has been encouraging quietly the formation of a coalition of non-Communist Khmer factions to oppose the Hanoi-backed government of Heng Samrin in any forthcoming Kampuchean election. Carlos P. Romulo, Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, declares on the part of the multilateral grouping he represents, "Should the Cambodians, acting freely and without external coercion, choose the Khmer Rouge, Sonn Sann, Sihanouk, Heng Samrin, or Penn Sovan or any combination of leaders, then the international community shall abide by that decision and assist that government to rebuild their lives and their country." | POL           | Asiaweek (Hong Kong),<br>26 Jun 81;<br>Le Monde (Paris),<br>20 Jun 81 |
| 946    | 17 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Hajime Fukuda, Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, departs Tokyo for an 11-day visit to China at the invitation of Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Chinese National Peoples Congress Standing Committee.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 17 Jun 81  |
| 947    | 17 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Memorandum on the construction of a tin refinery plant in Khammouane Province is signed between Lao and Soviet officials. The installation cost of the refinery will be funded by the Soviet Government in accordance with a February 1979 agreement signed by the two sides.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jun 81  |
| 948    | 17 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/INDIA/USSR. Western journalist stationed in Moscow speculates that the Kremlin will interpret the announcement of substantial amounts of American military assistance to Pakistan as proof that the United States is "intent on beefing up its military presence in Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean." Moreover, the feeling among foreign analysts in Moscow is that the Kremlin will further emphasize ties with the Indians and conceivably delay any eventual withdrawal from Afghanistan. A Soviet news agency report asking the rhetorical question, "Why is Pakistan arming itself?" hints that US bases in Pakistan may be the end result of the arms package. This anti-Soviet gesture will also imperil the security of India, a close Soviet ally.  | POL           | CSM (Boston),<br>17 Jun 81  |
| 949    | 17 Jun 81 | SRV/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes a commentary on the fourth conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The commentary says initiatives taken by the three countries at the conference demonstrate the consistency of their peace-loving foreign policy course and fully accord with the interests of the peoples of Asia and the whole world.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 26 Jun 81  |
| 950    | 17 Jun 81 | SRV/USSR. Vietnam's Vice Premier Tran Quynh is in Moscow to discuss the prospects of Soviet-SRV cooperation in oil prospecting on the continental shelf belonging to Vietnam. An undetermined number of Soviet geologists are to participate in the project which is expected to continue until 1990.  | ECO<br>SCI    | FBIS/USSR, 18 Jun 81  |
| 951    | 18 Jun 81 | ASEAN/USSR. During 1980, ASEAN imports from the USSR remained low. Philippine exports to the Soviet Union more than doubled, while those of Thailand increased sixfold over the previous year. Thailand sold rice to the USSR, while the Philippines sold copper   | ECO           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>19 Jun 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                                       |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 952    | 18 Jun 81 | concentrate and coconut oil. Singapore exported palm and coconut oil to the Soviet Union, bought machinery and vehicles, and provided facilities for the repair of Soviet vessels.<br><br>DPRK/USSR. During 1979, North Korea had a favorable balance of trade with the USSR amounting to \$32.2 million. In 1980, the balance was reversed leaving the DPRK with a deficit of \$5.6 million. North Korea bought machinery, oil, and aircraft from the Soviet Union and sold magnesite powder, rolled steel, cement, and rice.  | ECO           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>19 Jun 81               |
| 953    | 18 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. During 1980, India's trade with the USSR rose substantially with the balance favoring India. New Delhi is Moscow's second biggest trade partner in Asia after Japan. The Indo-Soviet trade agreement for 1981-85 includes Soviet exports of oil, chemicals, and machinery to India, and Indian exports of minerals, chemicals, and textiles to the USSR. Under an aid and credit protocol signed in Moscow, India will receive an additional 1.3 million tons of POL products in exchange for 500,000 tons of rice and other commodities.   | ECO           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>19 Jun 81               |
| 954    | 18 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. Nikolai Patolichev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, predicts the prospects for further development of Indo-Soviet trade are favorable, and the two countries have set the task of achieving a twofold growth of trade during the current Five-Year Plan (1981-85).  | ECO           | Times of India<br>(Bombay), 19 Jun 81        |
| 955    | 18 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan's House of Representatives delegation led by Yoshitake Sasaki, former Minister of International Trade and Industry, arrives in Beijing and meets Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Vice Premier Gu Mu.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 18 Jun 81                        |
| 956    | 18 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports China has ordered a 720 million yen (\$2.88 million) plant to produce colloid graphite for color braun from three Japanese firms.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 25 Jun 81                           |
| 957    | 18 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) quotes Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) saying the USSR has failed to obtain loans from Japan's Export-Import Bank for the purchase of 750,000 tons of Japanese heavy steel tubes for a gas pipeline. The Soviet side is said to have insisted on an interest rate of 7.5 percent (reported as 7.25 percent in FBIS/AP) while the Japanese held out for 8 percent.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 18 Jun 81;<br>FBIS/China, 19 Jun 81 |
| 958    | 18 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that during 1980, Japanese imports of Soviet goods decreased by \$8.8 million. However, Japanese exports to the USSR during the same period increased by \$138 million. The balance of trade between the two countries favored Japan and amounted to \$1.2 billion compared to \$1.1 billion in 1979. About 50 percent of Japanese exports consisted of pipes and machinery and nearly 30 percent consisted of iron and steel. Trade in chemicals amounted to about \$400 million. Timber accounted for 38 percent of Japanese imports from the USSR, oil 8.1 percent and coal 6.5 percent. Bilateral trade between the two countries rose 6.1 percent compared with a general increase of 26.4 percent in overall Japanese foreign trade. The Soviet share of all Japanese trade dropped from 2 to 1.7 percent. Trade with Japan accounted for 3.3 percent of all Soviet trade. | ECO           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>19 Jun 81               |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source                         |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 959    | 18 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that during 1980, Laotian exports to the USSR remained about the same as in 1979. However, imports from the Soviet Union rose about 46 percent. Goods purchased from the USSR included \$3 million worth of logging and road-building machinery and an Antonov-26 airliner.  | ECO           | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>19 Jun 81 |
| 960    | 18 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Quickening the Pace" which discusses Soviet economic aid to Laos since the establishment of the Soviet-Lao Inter-governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in February 1979. Pravda summarizes the most significant aspects of Soviet aid to Laos since February 1979 as follows: "Since then the number of friendship construction sites has increased considerably. There are the big oil refinery near Vientiane, motor vehicle repair shops, and a hospital with sophisticated equipment. An agricultural equipment repair base on the outskirts of the capital and the Latsen state stockraising farm in Xieng Khouang Province are being constructed now with the USSR's technical assistance. Soviet specialists are carrying out geological prospecting for tin deposits and raw material for brick and cement plants and are planning two bridges on national Highway 13." | ECO           | FBIS/USSR, 13 Jul 81           |
| 961    | 18 Jun 81 | ROK/PRC/USSR. Korea Times (Seoul) supports US President Reagan's China policy in its effort "to accommodate gigantic Mainland China as a mighty partner in evolving its ambitious global strategy aimed at checking Soviet expansionism."  | POL           | FBIS/AP, 18 Jun 81             |
| 962    | 18 Jun 81 | SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR sign an agreement for the establishment of a mixed enterprise for the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas in the continental shelf of southern Vietnam.   | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 22 Jun 81             |
| 963    | 19 Jun 81 | ASEAN/JAPAN/USSR. Beijing domestic broadcast discusses the growing cooperation between Japan and the ASEAN countries, interpreting it as a response to the Soviet threat to the Strait of Malacca and to Japan's trade with Southeast Asia.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 23 Jun 81          |
| 964    | 19 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Visiting delegation from the Japanese House of Representatives, led by Speaker Hajime Fukuda, meets China's PM Zhao Ziyang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.   | POL           | FBIS/China, 19 Jun 81          |
| 965    | 20 Jun 81 | ASEAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes a report entitled "Yielded to Pressure" in which it criticizes the 14th Conference of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN for calling for an international conference to discuss Kampuchea. The report says that some at the conference proposed realistic measures concerning ASEAN's relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea but that they were overridden because of pressure from Beijing and Washington.  | POL           | FBIS/USSR, 26 Jun 81           |
| 966    | 20 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. India ships the first two of 30 industrial boiler systems to the USSR. The boiler systems will be used to generate hot water in Russian plants and include water treatment subsystems, chimney components, accessories, and spares. The boiler systems are part of a Soviet order amounting to 4.78 billion rupees (\$598 million).  | ECO           | Hindu (Madras),<br>24 Jun 81   |
| 967    | 20 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Japan National Oil Corp. announces that it has agreed with China to make a basic survey of oil resources in Ordos, an inland area of China, beginning this fall.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 23 Jun 81             |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source                             |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 968    | 20 Jun 81 | It is the first time that China has accepted foreign bids for oil exploration in inland areas of the country.<br><br>KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. SRV Ministry releases a statement on the recently concluded UN conference on Kampuchea. The statement calls the conference "a move by Chinese expansionism in conjunction with US imperialism . . . to deny independence and sovereignty to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and pave the way for a return of the genocidal clique of Pol Pot . . . for sabotage of the revival and development of the Kampuchean people and of the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples." The SRV document says the only threat to the independence and sovereignty of Indochina and to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia is the policy of aggression and intervention practiced by Chinese expansionism in collusion with US imperialism.  | POL           | Kabul New Times,<br>28 Jul 81      |
| 969    | 21 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) accuses the USSR of intimidating and threatening Pakistan. It claims the purpose of this intimidation is to force Pakistan to recognize the Karmal regime in Afghanistan but concludes that the Soviet threats have not been effective.   | POL<br>MIL    | FBIS/China, 24 Jun 81              |
| 970    | 23 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladesh FM M. Shamsul Haq informs the Jatiya Sangsad (Parliament) that airport customs officials at Kurmitola International Airport, Dacca, intercepted a shipment of sophisticated electrical gadgets plus "illegal arms and ammunition" brought into Bangladesh by an Aeroflot cargo flight, and destined for the Soviet Embassy in Dacca. Further debate in the Jatiya Sangsad discloses that Soviet Embassy members on the scene "violated minimum diplomatic decorum by harassing an official of the National Intelligence Department and breaking his camera" when he attempted to photograph the contraband.   | POL           | Morning Post (Dacca),<br>24 Jun 81 |
| 971    | 23 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. A. N. Pleshkov, Chief of the Press Information Section of the USSR Embassy in Dacca, holds a press conference to offer his government's version of events which led to the GOB accusing the Soviets of attempting to import sensitive electronic equipment through diplomatic channels. According to the Soviet spokesman, the incident at Dacca airport was the work of "enemies of friendship between Bangladesh and the Soviet Union." He claims all allegations leveled against the USSR "do not correspond to reality." Pressed by reporters to provide details of the contents of the shipping crates and the conduct of Soviet embassy officials, the spokesman evades the questions, saying only that he is "unaware" of any advanced electronic gear finding its way to Dacca. In an effort to put the press conference on a more fruitful track, the Soviet envoy praises the high degree of Soviet-Bangladeshi economic cooperation and reports that 75 Soviet specialists are working at various locations in the country. | POL<br>ECO    | JPRS No. 78634,<br>29 Jul 81       |
| 972    | 23 Jun 81 | BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet Embassy officials in Dacca draw attention to the details of Russian economic aid to Bangladesh for oil and gas exploration and for the extension of the Ghorasal power plant. N. Filchenkov, Economic Counselor of the Embassy, says the USSR has extended a loan of 650 million takas (\$43.3 million) to Bangladesh for oil exploration. The loan is repayable on easy terms through the export of traditional commodities. He adds that Soviet experts have participated in the drilling of five exploratory wells at Muladi, Begumganj, and Feni. He says there are 75 Soviet experts   | ECO           | Morning Post (Dacca),<br>24 Jun 81 |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Category   | Source  |
|--------|-----------|--|------------|---|
| 973    | 23 Jun 81 | in Bangladesh working in a number of sectors, including oil and gas exploration and at the General Electric Manufacturing plant in Chittagong.   |            |   |
| 974    | 23 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Union warns that its armed forces will carry out firing practice for 4 days beginning on 26 June near Etorofu Island.   | MIL        | FBIS/AP, 23 Jun 81                                      |
|        | 23 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) says a protest movement directed against the foreign and domestic policies of President Zia-ul-Haq is gaining strength in Pakistan. "Most political parties and, in the main, the people of Pakistan support the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan." The report also says that despite a ban on all political activity, the imposition of severe press censorship, and the persecution of progressive figures by Pakistani authorities, mass demonstrations continue against Pakistan's Government.   | POL        | FBIS/USSR, 30 Jun 81                                    |
| 975    | 24 Jun 81 | DPRK/USSR. Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by Kim Chi-ho departs Pyongyang for the Soviet Union to attend activities to be organized in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle beginning 25 June.  | POL        | FBIS/AP, 25 Jun 81                                      |
| 976    | 24 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. In anticipation of the arrival of Chinese FM Huang Hua in India, Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes an upbeat appraisal of the prospects for improvement in Sino-Indian relations based on a common history of anticolonial struggle and Third World solidarity. Entitled "The Long River of Sino-Indian Friendship Will Flow Forever," the article stresses the historic contacts which have linked the two civilizations as far back as 200 B.C. Referring to a more recent period when the two sides strived for cooperation and understanding, the article recounts Zhou Enlai's reference to "the Chinese and Indian peoples sympathizing and supporting each other in their respective struggles for national liberation and independence." The lengthy article treats the "setbacks" in relations of the 1960s in one sentence, quickly noting that the unfortunate strains were "merely one episode when compared with the history of friendly exchanges between the two countries over the past 2,000 years or so." After castigating certain sections of the Indian public who have tried to substitute "another superpower" in the slogan "The Chinese and Indian peoples are brothers" (Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai), the article concludes that better days lie ahead for Sino-Indian relations. | POL<br>CUL | FBIS/China, 29 Jun 81                                   |
| 977    | 24 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet foreign trade associations and a number of Indian firms sign contracts in New Delhi under which the USSR will be supplied with various consumer goods during the coming year, including tea, knitwear articles, preserved fruits, spices, and other commodities.  | ECO        | FBIS/USSR, 25 Jun 81;<br>SWB (Reading, UK),<br>8 Jul 81 |
| 978    | 24 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Chinese officials and a Japanese business group meet and agree to solve a dispute over an 85 billion yen (\$340 million) contract which China canceled. The contract was for a hot strip mill and China asks the Japanese to postpone construction for 5 years. The Japanese side is said to want to scrap the project and receive compensation of about 18 billion yen (\$72 million).   | ECO        | FBIS/AP, 25 Jun 81                                      |
| 979    | 24 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government protests the Soviet Union's establishment of a restricted zone in waters west of Etorofu Island for firing practice.   | MIL        | FBIS/AP, 25 Jun 81                                      |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| 980    | 24 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Lao Patriotic Women's Association delegation led by Chansi Latsami, President of the Luang Prabang chapter, departs for the Soviet Union.   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jun 81   |
| 981    | 24 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports from Islamabad that in his address to the nation Pakistan's President Zia said China's PM Zhao categorically declared at the end of his visit that in case of foreign aggression, China would give full support and help to Pakistan. "We are grateful to the PRC for the renewal of this determination" adds President Zia.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 25 Jun 81                                      |
| 982    | 24 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and the Pakistani Federal Secretary for Commerce initial a document in Islamabad providing for the exchange of commodities between the two countries amounting to \$20 million for the current fiscal year.   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia, 25 Jun 81;<br>SWB (Reading, UK), 8 Jul 81 |
| 983    | 24 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq, in a nationwide address, thanks the United States for economic assistance and extends the hand of friendship to the USSR. He describes the military and economic aid package being negotiated with Washington as "a new chapter in the relations between the two countries." Turning to relations with the USSR, he says, "Pakistan has no enmity with the Soviet Union or any other power" and "desires friendly relations . . . based on principles." He hints additionally that there is wide scope for economic and technical cooperation in the future between Islamabad and Moscow. | ECO           | Japan Times (Tokyo), 26 Jun 81                             |
| 984    | 25 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Soviet broadcast to Japan criticizes a US-Japanese joint naval exercise in the vicinity of Shikoku.  | MIL           | FBIS/USSR, 26 Jun 81                                       |
| 985    | 25 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Embassy in Moscow again protests to the Soviet Foreign Ministry the violation of Japan's airspace over Rebun Island in Hokkaido by a Soviet twin-engine transport plane on 6 June.  | MIL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jun 81   |
| 986    | 25 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. LPDR President Souphanouvong receives an appeal to the "parliaments and peoples of the world" from the USSR Supreme Soviet. The appeal urges the governments and peoples of the world to exert their influence for the "cause of peace, disarmament, and detente in the world."   | POL           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jun 81   |
| 987    | 25 Jun 81 | LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a 3-year memorandum in Vientiane on the supply of Soviet construction materials and technicians following the visit of a Soviet Construction Ministry delegation.  | ECO           | FBIS/AP, 26 Jun 81;<br>SWB (Reading, UK), 8 Jul 81         |
| 988    | 25 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports the gallant fight of nine PLA soldiers who repulsed four advances by two Vietnamese companies on 11 June. The soldiers, defending Koulinshan Mountain on the frontier of Yunnan Province, killed at least 18 invaders.   | MIL           | FBIS/China, 25 Jun 81                                      |
| 989    | 26 Jun 81 | DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) notes the 31st anniversary of the Korean War and endorses the position of the DPRK and its President Kim Il-sung on the reunification of Korea. To realize the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is necessary to oppose the continuous presence of US troops in South Korea.  | POL           | FBIS/China, 30 Jun 81                                      |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source   |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|--|
| 990    | 26 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Chinese FM Huang Hua and a high-ranking PRC delegation arrive in India for 5 days of talks with Indian leaders. This is the first ranking PRC leader to visit India since 1960, after which relations between the two Asian giants cooled over the intractable border dispute. After delivering the customary paeans to the importance of improving bilateral relations during his airport arrival speech, FM Huang enters into a "frank exchange of views" with his counterpart, FM Rao, and with Vice President Hidayatullah. At a banquet held in his honor, FM Huang recalls the era of pansheel, the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which characterized relations between the two countries in the 1950s. Admitting a "divergence of views on certain issues," FM Huang invites his Indian hosts to surmount these problems along with China and "not allow them to obstruct the development of relations between our two countries." The basic guidelines of China's foreign policy, he states, are "opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace." Replying to the Chinese foreign minister's cautious hopes for improved relations, FM Rao assures his guests that India, too, believes in cooperation and friendship in solving problems with a view to "eliminating the causes of tension, including those caused by the actions of outside powers, so that our energies could be fully devoted to giving a better life to our people." Without mentioning the Soviet Union by name, FM Rao states that "India's friendship with any one country is never at the cost of friendship with any other country. Nor would we allow ourselves to be influenced by the changing relations between our friends' interests." Nonalignment, he asserts, will continue to give direction to Indian foreign policy. | POL           | FBIS/China, 29 Jun 81  |
| 991    | 26 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Sino-Indian talks open in New Delhi as Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao meets with Chinese FM Huang Hua during the latter's official visit to India. The initial session is marked by rhetorical sparring with both sides expressing widely divergent views of the world situation. Narasimha Rao draws attention to the growing tensions in Asia, the "introduction of US arms into Pakistan," and the "massive American military buildup in the Indian Ocean" as contributing to this tension. Huang Hua criticizes the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and expresses the need for Asian countries to unite against all forms of foreign aggression and interference. Subsequent meetings between the two ministers are expected to lead to a discussion of the Sino-Indian border problem.  | POL           | Hindu (Madras),<br>27 Jun 81   |
| 992    | 26 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Tibetan exile groups in India stage a protest in front of the PRC Embassy in New Delhi on the occasion of the official visit of Chinese FM Huang Hua to India. The demonstrators post a memorandum on the Embassy gates, demanding the withdrawal of Chinese troops from occupied Indian territory.  | POL           | Hindu (Madras),<br>27 Jun 81   |
| 993    | 26 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. India's National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives and a visiting delegation of USSR cooperatives sign a contract in New Delhi for the provision of Indian tea in bulk and packets to the Soviet Union. The contract amounts to about 20 million rupees (\$2.5 million). The USSR is the largest buyer of Indian tea in the world.  | ECO           | Ceylon Daily News<br>(Colombo), 29 Jun 81;<br>SWB (Reading, UK),<br>8 Jul 81 |
| 994    | 26 Jun 81 | THAILAND/PRC. SWB (Reading, UK) reports that the USSR has become the biggest buyer of Thai rice so far this year, having purchased about 218,787 tons worth 1.3 billion baht  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>26 Jun 81  |



| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory | Source  |
|--------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| 995    | 27 Jun 81 | (\$260 million), during January through May. The total accounts for about 14 percent of total rice exports from Thailand for the time period cited.<br><br>INDIA/PRC. Activities on the third day of the Huang Hua visit include a reception sponsored by Sino-Indian friendship societies, a stop at the Mahatma Gandhi mausoleum, and more "frank exchanges" with FM Rao. The only substantive announcements to come out of the talks are a Chinese willingness to allow Indian pilgrims to visit Hindu shrines in Tibet and FM Rao's acceptance of an invitation to visit China. GOI sources report the talks are covering issues such as the zone of peace proposal, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and the situation in the Middle East. Spokesmen for both sides do not reveal any details on discussions of the border problems, though they admit the issue is being discussed at length. | POL           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>29 Jun 81;<br>FBIS/China, 29 Jun 81 |
| 996    | 27 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Three-member Indian delegation of railway experts returns from China and reports that there is great scope for Sino-Indian collaboration in the construction and maintenance of railways.  | ECO           | Statesman (Calcutta),<br>27 Jun 81                      |
| 997    | 27 Jun 81 | JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Japan and China have agreed to increase the number of seats on Japan-China air routes by about 40 percent. JAL will start service of five DC-10 and five DC-8 flights per week on 1 July, compared with the present two DC-10 and six DC-8 flights. However, both sides fail to reach agreement on the "beyond right" issue. China agrees in principle to permit JAL to fly to the Middle East and Europe over the Karakoram Range, and Japan reciprocates by permitting China's CAAC to operate two flights a week to North America by way of Japan, but they disagreed on the number of points each carrier could serve.  | ECO           | FBIS/China, 2 Jul 81                                    |
| 998    | 27 Jun 81 | PAKISTAN/PRC. Head of a Chinese trade delegation visiting Islamabad announces that China imported over 1 million bales of cotton from Pakistan in 1980. He adds that China will continue to give preferential treatment to Pakistani cotton.  | ECO           | SWB (Reading, UK),<br>8 Jul 81                          |
| 999    | 28 Jun 81 | ASEAN/ROK/USSR. Korea Herald (Seoul) reports that, during a meeting between Indonesia's President Suharto and Korea's President Chun, the two leaders expressed concern about the passage of Soviet fleets through the Korea Strait to the Strait of Malacca.   | MIL<br>POL    | Korea Herald (Seoul),<br>28 Jun 81                      |
| 1000   | 28 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Chinese FM Huang Hua holds more "fruitful, positive, and forward-looking" discussions with FM Rao and meets separately with PM Gandhi and President Reddy. At a press conference, FM Huang affirms that the border dispute will not be allowed to stand in the way of improved relations between the two countries. Further discussions and proposals for negotiations will be carried out through diplomatic channels. A GOI press statement notes that "there [are] some similarity of views on several issues, while there [are] also differences of assessment and approach."  | POL           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>29 Jun 81;<br>FBIS/China, 29 Jun 81 |
| 1001   | 28 Jun 81 | INDIA/USSR. Soviet Union agrees to take up construction of a large-scale coal washing plant at the Jharia coal fields. After completion, the plant will produce 2 to 3 million tons of washed coal annually for steel plants.   | ECO           | FBIS/South Asia,<br>2 Jul 81                            |

| Number | Date      | Event   | Cate-<br>gory     | Source  |
|--------|-----------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1002   | 28 Jun 81 | PHILIPPINES/PRC. Yang Shankun, Vice Chairman of China's NPC Standing Committee arrives in Manila as China's special envoy to the inauguration of Philippine President Marcos. He meets President Marcos and congratulates him on his reelection.  | POL               | FBIS/China, 30 Jun 81   |
| 1003   | 29 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Indian PM Gandhi announces that India and China have reached agreement in principle to enter into negotiations to resolve their border dispute. Mrs. Gandhi explains that the negotiations will be held at an "appropriate level" and will probably begin in September 1981. The announcement comes as Chinese FM Huang Hua completes an official visit to New Delhi.  | POL               | Times (London),<br>29 Jun 81;<br>Le Monde (Paris),<br>30 Jun 81 |
| 1004   | 29 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Chinese FM Huang Hua holds a press conference in New Delhi. He says the main issue between India and the PRC is the border dispute and that officials will explore ways and means for its settlement. Both sides agree they will not let differences become obstacles to the development of relations. The Chinese leader has invited India's PM Gandhi and FM Narasimha Rao to visit the PRC and both have accepted. Both sides agree that pending a settlement of the border issue, they will maintain the status quo in the border areas.   | POL               | FBIS/China, 29 Jun 81   |
| 1005   | 29 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. Indian Government describes the 3 days of talks between China's FM Huang Hua and his Indian counterpart P. V. N. Rao as "positive and forward-looking." Both sides desire increased friendship. Discussions on the border dispute will be held at the appropriate level and programs for annual cultural, scientific, technical, and economic exchanges will be drawn up.  | POL<br>ECO<br>SCI | FBIS/China, 29 Jun 81   |
| 1006   | 30 Jun 81 | ASEAN/SRV/USSR/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes a long commentary on Vietnam's regional hegemonism. It traces Vietnam's drive for regional hegemony back to the feudal dynasty's annexation of Champa in 1693 and to expansionist activities of the French colonialists. The USSR is said to have used Vietnam's regional hegemonist ambitions to carry out its own expansion in Southeast Asia, and the SRV has become a pawn of Moscow. "The idea that Vietnam can be separated from the Soviet Union and motivated to turn over a new leaf through admonition, aid, compromise, and concession has been proven to be impractical." It concludes that "the most effective way to curb the momentum of Soviet expansion is to hold out against, and pin down the Soviet Union and its lackey Vietnam in Kampuchea, turning this into a heavy burden on the back of the Soviet Union, wearing down its strength, and causing changes within the Soviet Union and its backyard. | POL<br>MIL        | FBIS/China, 1 Jul 81  |
| 1007   | 30 Jun 81 | INDIA/PRC. TASS (Moscow) accuses the PRC of illegally occupying Indian territory. Commenting on the visit to India by PRC FM Huang Hua, TASS says that rather than agreeing to return Indian territory after occupying it for 20 years, "Huang Hua brought to New Delhi China's old plans actually aimed at perpetuating the annexation of Indian lands." According to TASS, the PRC plans to continue its "expansionistic ambitions." PRC leaders hope to "acquire" Southeast Asia and "nearby regions with their mineral resources."  | POL               | FBIS/USSR, 1 Jul 81   |
| 1008   | 30 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. JCP announces a new platform on peace, severely criticizing Soviet diplomatic policy. The JCP's platform articulated by Chairman Kenji Miyamoto, describes the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "a social imperialist error."  | POL               | FBIS/AP, 30 Jun 81  |

| Number | Date      | Event  | Category | Source                           |
|--------|-----------|--|----------|----------------------------------|
| 1009   | 30 Jun 81 | JAPAN/USSR. Sakhalin Oil Development Corp. of Tokyo reaches agreement with the USSR for joint development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf off Sakhalin Island. Under the terms of the agreement, commercial exploitation of the deposits will begin in 1988. The USSR annually will supply Japan with 3 million tons of LNG for 20 years, beginning the year exploitation gets underway. Soviet shipment of oil from this field to Japan will begin the same year, but quantities will be subject to negotiations and the results of test drillings. Both nations will advance development funds for the project estimated to amount to 700 billion yen (\$3.1 billion). Other details of the project, such as the location of a proposed LNG plant and the selling price of the LNG, will be determined in 1982.   | ECO      | Japan Times (Tokyo),<br>2 Jul 81 |
| 1010   | 30 Jun 81 | SRV/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry reports that from early 1980 to the end of June 1981, Vietnam initiated over 2,670 border incidents against China. Since May 1981, such incidents have intensified, and Vietnamese military forces in battalion or regimental strength have penetrated into Ningming County (Guangxi Province) and Malipo County (Yunnan Province). Sixty-two percent of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and 75 percent of the Air Force is deployed in the provinces bordering China. After the unification of Vietnam in 1976, Hanoi undertook an ambitious plan to bring all of Indochina under its control. First, Laos was subverted and brought under Vietnamese domination. There are now 50,000 to 60,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos and 10,000 experts, advisers, and secret police controlling all aspects of Laotian military, economic, cultural, propaganda, and foreign affairs. Next, Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, occupying Phnom Penh and large parts of the countryside in 1978. In the last 2 years, Vietnamese troops have launched military offensives, massacred Kampuchean civilians, drove many of them into refugee camps, and destroyed Kampuchean farmland and water conservation projects. The aim of Vietnam's annexation of Laos and Kampuchea is to set up an "Indochinese Federation" with Hanoi as the overlord. The anti-Chinese policy of Hanoi is inseparable from the Soviet and Vietnamese moves in the region. The underlying cause of the turbulence in Indochina and Southeast Asia in recent years, and of the deteriorating relations between China and Vietnam, is the emergence of "Vietnamese regional hegemonism" and "Russian hegemonist expansionsim" in Southeast Asia. | MIL      | FEER (Hong Kong),<br>7 Aug 81    |
| 1011   | 31 Jun 81 | INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Muslim (Islamabad) in an editorial hails the improvement of Sino-Indian relations, saying it should help impart stability to the region. Improvement in Sino-Indian relations, it goes on, can be expected to help improve India's relations with Pakistan as well.  | POL      | FBIS/China, 6 Jul 81             |

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